The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

A Lady Spiritualist on the Witness Stand.

"Spirits Floating Around" While Giving Her Testimony.

What She Knows About "Vickey" and "Theodore."

A Member of the Plymouth Group Faints.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed to-day in the presence of a slightly increased number of auditors, and the cross-examination of Mr. Partridge was continued by Mr. Beach. He said: The check for $7,000 was signed by Henry C. Bowen, and Woodruff & Robinson were endorsers; but it was not endorsed when handed to me. I do not recollect that the yellow paper and check were annexed when they came to me. I can't tell if I separated them. I received the check on the 13th day of April, 1873, but I could not tell if I deposited it the same day without reference to the book. The yellow paper I had in my pocket, to the best of my recollection, about two years. I cannot tell how long it remained in the back part of the drawer, possibly longer than a week. When I took the paper from the drawer I folded it up and put it in my pocket book.

Witness was here shown a pocket book, but he could not tell how many times he folded the paper to place it in the pocket book. Finally, under

Persistent Inquiries

of the counsel, he admitted that it was folded three times.

Witness continued: I have no recollection of showing this to any person until after the statements made last summer. I showed it to my wife and children, to a gentleman named Clark in Northampton, and to Albert Woodruff, formerly a member of the firm, about ten days or a fortnight ago. When this check was handed me all I knew of the difficulties between Tilton and Bowen was that Tilton had some papers which he threatened to publish if Bowen did not settle with him. This I was told by other persons, however. I did not tell any member of the firm that I had the paper in my possession. I had a right to infer, however, that when this paper came into my possession I had a right to take care of it, and I did so. At that time I looked at it in the light of curiosity. The word

"Spoils"

in the paper attracted my attention. I thought it referred to the check. I told Jeremiah Robinson that such a paper existed, but did not show it to him. I conversed with my family since I was on the stand, also with Dr. Bacon in regard to it. I spoke to Mr. Hill, of the counsel, once, and also to Mr. Shearman before I came on the stand. I only recollect that Moulton spoke to me once as to the Spiritualists being more numerous than the Congregationalists. I do not think Franklin Woodruff was present at the conversation in the office when I said I thought Tilton had done

A Foolish Thing

in writing the Woodhull biography. I said also I did not think the Spiritualists as a body were numerous enough to justify Tilton in seeking to obtain their leadership. Mr. Moulton said the Spiritualists were more numerous than the Congregationalists. The first time I repeated this conversation was since the statements appeared last summer. I think I repeated it to Mr. Clark, of Northampton, and to Albert Woodruff. I repeated it to Capt. Noyes before I told the counsel here. (To Mr. Evarts.) I was educated for the law at Amherst College. Mr. Albert Woodruff retired in 1856, and is a relation of Franklin Woodruff. Before this conversation with Moulton I had a talk with Woodruff about the comparative numbers of the Spiritualists and Congregationalists in the country.

Mr. Evarts was going on to prove by witness what the conversation was between him and Mr. Woodruff, but Mr. Beach objected, and it was ruled out.

A Member of the Plymouth Group Faints.

The defense then called Edward J. Wright, and as he took the stand a member of the Plymouth group fell in a faint A physician present, at the request of Judge Neilson, took charge of the gentleman.

Mr. Evarts then read a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Morris, dated September 18, 1871, asking him and his wife to read his (Tilton's) "Life of Mrs. Woodhull," and let him know what they thought of it. This letter was placed in evidence.

Testimony of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright, who is cashier in A. T. Stewart's store, then testified to overhearing a conversation in a railroad car in November, 1872, between Theodore Tilton and another, when the former said, referring to the Woodhull publication, that he did not care about the publication for himself, but cared only for his wife, who was in delicate health.

On cross-examination witness said he did net know how the defence became acquainted with his information.

Elizabeth La Pierre Palmer

was the next witness. She testified that she was a landscape artist, and had obtained a divorce from her former husband, Herbert Daniel Hart. She became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull in May, 1870, though the Labor Reform movement. She occupied a position in her office in the Spring of 1871, when I came acquainted with Mr. Tilton. I called at Tilton's office with Mrs. Woodhull, and he came over to Mrs. Woodhull's office. There was a conversation about the *Golden Age* and the paper conducted by Mrs. Woodhull being run in the interest of the Spiritualist movement. The *Golden Age*, it was said, was to be a radical paper, and Tilton asked me to be agent for it, but I declined. During the Spring and Summer of 1871 I often saw

Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's Office,

taking lunch. I saw him after at the house, and know he was in Mrs. Woodhull's bed room about four times, because some persons said so. There were writing materials kept there. I saw him sitting at that desk on one occasion. I saw him on his way there once with Mrs. Woodhull, and was about leaving the house and bidding them good bye, when Beecher was always affectionate toward her, calling each other

"Vickie" and "Theodore."

I saw them kiss each other once; often saw them sit with their arms around each other, and they often talked about becoming the heads of the Spiritualists of this country. Mrs. Woodhull read a card of May 22, 1871, to me, and once before this I heard a conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton about the scandal against Beecher, and Tilton said his wife was as pure as snow, to which Mrs. Woodhull replied that "it was not in the nature of things for a man and woman to be thrown together as Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were and not have something take place between them." Early in 1872, before the publication of the Woodhull scandal, I heard her read proofs of the scandal to Tilton, and she gave them to me to read. I saw it was the same as was afterwards published. It was then spoken of as the Beecher-Tilton scandal. I said that if she published anything relating to the lives of persons she would only get herself into trouble, and that it would be her death-blow. I also told her if she published this story I would not have anything more to do with her.

The usual recess here interrupted the proceedings. General Pryor and Mr. Fullerton were absent.

A New School of Medicine.

After the recess Mrs. Palmer testified as follows: My present husband belongs to the Magnetic School of Medicine. I did not participate in his practice or treatment of his patients. I acted as a medium in the discovery of the diseases of his patients. I profess to be a spiritual medium, and was called upon at times to make clairvoyant examinations of his patients. I was married to Dr. Palmer in 1874, and examined his patients for compensation before I was married to him. I was paid for services rendered Dr. Palmer, and this was understood by the patients. I cannot tell if I was in a state of trance when I made these examinations, but I was in a state of peculiar consciousness. I was not cognizant of saying or doing anything while I was in this state or after. On other occasions I have acted as a medium, and not confined altogether to the practice of medicine. When I am in my normal condition I can see things not visible to other people. I can see all acts committed by persons throughout their lives written on their souls as you are able to read the pages of a book. I have seen

Spirits Floating Around

me while you were questioning me, but whether they are good or evil I cannot tell. I was married to my present husband a few days after my divorce from my former husband. I believe in the sanctity of the marriage relations, and have no sympathy with free love doctrines. I obtained my divorce in this city on the ground of adultery. I believe that if married people could not live happily, the legislature should be petitioned to put unhappy marriages aside, and not cause people to become criminals. In January, 1871, I became acquainted with Tilton at his office, when I went with Mrs. Woodhull. I was told it was his office. My impression is that she told me so. I do not remember where this office was, but you went up a flight of long, narrow stairs, where there were two rooms. I went there a second time, and met Moulton there then. I could not say if the office resembled an editorial sanctum, but there were papers strewn around and a marine picture hanging on the wall. Miss Claflin went to see Moulton there on some law business.

Mrs. Woodhull's Familiarity With Tilton

ripened very rapidly after my acquaintance with him. These familiarities were neither concealed nor were they very open. Col. Blood was almost always in the office, and these familiarities were practiced before him. Col. Blood was in the bed room when I saw Tilton there. I was present in the month of February, 1871, at Mrs. Woodhull's office, when a conversation took place between her and Tilton about the prospectus of the *Golden Age*. I was filling an order for stockings when Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton came in. On this occasion the substance of the language was that his paper should take up the views of the Spiritualists, and Mrs. Woodhull was to be at the head of the party. Both papers were to be used in this manner to be the organ of

The New Party.

My impression is that they were continuing a conversation which they had begun some time before. It was to be a consolidation of all the scattered Spiritual parties, and Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were to be the leaders. Each paper was to admire the tenets of the other. Woodhull was talking very earnestly on one occasion about the scandal with some persons long before the proofs were brought out, and Tilton came in. He said that this story of Beecher and his wife was not true.

Benjamin F. Tracy

was the next witness. He testified: I was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practiced in this city nine years. I was United States District Attorney from 1866 until 1873. I have known Tilton for many years, when he was editor of the *Union*, and have attended Beecher's church since 1867, and have known him intimately from the publication of the Woodhull scandal. I was introduced to Moulton in 1871. I met Jeremiah P. Robinson in 1862, and met him again in 1865. I became acquainted with Franklin Woodruff in the fall of 1871. The acquaintance with Woodruff was a personal one in the beginning. If the Woodhull publication came out on the 28th of October I learned of it on the 20th or 30th. I first conversed with Woodruff on this subject in the street some days after its publication. I think I referred to the fact of not seeing a denial of the Woodhull scandal on the part of Moulton. The conversation was a general one, and produced no appointment. It was some time after that that Woodruff came to me and asked me if I would consent to be consulted.

Mr. Beach here rose and stated that he would be unable to attend Court to-morrow, and as the cross-examination for various reasons had been left to him of this witness, he thought it would be better to have his associate (Fullerton) present. Mr. Beach said he had to argue a case in New York to-morrow, and therefore would be unable to attend this trial. He suggested that as it was near four o'clock, the Court should adjourn until to-morrow, when Mr. Fullerton would be present and attend to the further direct examination of witness.

The Judge ecincided in Mr. Beach's suggestion, and the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1875.

Another Embezzler.

A warrant was issued Saturday for the arrest of John H. Comer, on an affidavit made by Charles Robinson, President of the National Stock Yards Company, that Comer had embezzled the money of the company, of which he had been for many years Secretary and Treasurer. An expert is examining the books to ascertain the amount of defalcations, and already has found that $71,000 are missing.

Preparations for Conferring the Berretta.

Great preparations are making at the Cathedral for the ceremonies of imposing the berretta to-morrow. Carpenters are busy erecting a platform on a level with the floor of the sanctuary, which will extend from the chancel several feet out into the body of the church, and will provide accommodation for the Archbishops and Bishops who are to take part in the services. A throne has been erected on the right of the sanctuary, which will be occupied by Archbishop Bayley. On the left of the sanctuary is the Cardinal's throne, a Gothic structure, fifteen feet in height, which has been newly gilded and the panels covered with scarlet velvet. The redos will not be profusely decorated. It is thought by those having charge of the decorations that the hangings of scarlet which are to be arranged before the stained window and between the spaces above the screen, will, together with the masses of flowers to be used in boquets and emblematic designs, sufficiently beautify the sanctuary. The altar itself has been decorated with a rich ground of hangings in scarlet and gold bullion, and will bear a huge vase of flowers. The vestments of the clergy will increase the brilliant effect produced by the decorative hangings, and the floral display and scene will be made dazzling by a flood of light from all the altars.

Vicar General Quinn is besieged by a throng of applicants for seats, but all are turned away with the answer that none but those already invited can be admitted. Every foot of space in the Cathedral will be occupied. The organ in the Cathedral today is undergoing careful inspection.

OMAHA.

The Inundation—Odd Fellows' Anniversary Celebration — Nearly All Delayed Passengers Sent Forward.

OMAHA, April 26.—The river still continues to rise here. It is now seventeen feet eight inches above low water mark. Everything on the bottoms on both sides of the river is surrounded or floating in water. No damage of consequence has happened to the approaches to the bridge. The river is reported falling above a little. The steamer Mead got under the bridge and went up yesterday.

The Odd Fellows of this city, assisted by delegations from various parts of the State and Iowa, celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of the institution of the Order in this country by a full dress parade and banquet. An oration was delivered by Hon. J. L. Webster, of this city. The new hall belonging to the Order in this place was also dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

The track of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska is flooded eight miles below the city. They are transferring passengers with but little delay. The Union Pacific have been obliged to run all of their engines out of the round house. The tracks between the shops and depot are covered with water. Two trains in this evening from the West brought four hundred delayed passengers, and trains to-morrow bringing three hundred and fifty will clear the road of delayed east-bound passengers. All westbound passengers were sent west from here to-day. The officers expect the road will be cleared of delayed passengers on Wednesday night. The break at Green river is not yet cleared, but a large force of men is at work, and it is expected the entire length of the line will be in good running order by Wednesday.

Gen. Geo. Crook arrived from Arizona this evening.

IN DIANAPOLIS.

A Railway Sold—Consolidation of Freight Lines.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—At the suit of the Union Trust Company of New York, the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad was sold to-day by Hon. J. D. Howland, Commissioner. The road was bid in by Messrs. Fahnestock & Mumford, representing the first mortgage bondholders, at fifty thousand dollars. The company will be reorganized and the road completed to Indianapolis as rapidly as possible.

The proposed consolidation of the Great Western Despatch and Erie & Pacific Despatch freight lines were formally effected to-day at a meeting of railroad officials interested in the movement. The representatives present were Geo. R. Blanchard, Second Vice President of the Erie Road; S. Debow, President of the Erie & Pacific Despatch, New York; G. C. Cochran, Cincinnati, General Agent of the A. & G. W.; F. A. Kingsbury, Columbus, P. C. & St. L.; M. J. Green, Louisville, G. W. D.; R. H. Russell, Louisville, E. & P. D.; H. R. Duvall, General Manager G. W. D.; E. S. Babcock, Jr., E. & C.; Horace Scott, J. M. & I.; J. C. Noyes, I. & St. L.; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalia; Wm. Duncan, O. & M.; Geo. Valiant, L. S. & M. S., and Lucian Hills, C. C. C. & I. These distinguished officers accepted an invitation to attend on Change to-day. From this city a delegation of them proceeded to Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and other points to complete further arrangements affecting these lines.

CHICAGO.

An Injunction Restraining the Authorities from Canvassing the Votes Cast at Friday's Election.

CHICAGO, April 26.—On application of members of the Citizens Association, Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, to-day issued a writ of injunction restraining the City Clerk and Common Council for the time being from canvassing the votes cast at Friday's election on the question of reorganizing the city government of Chicago under the general incorporation act of 1872, or in any way proceeding under that act. The ground upon which the injunction was asked for, was that the election was illegal in method and fraudulent in the voting.

THE STEAMBOAT FIRE.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

A Graphic Description of the Fire —The Excitement Among the People—The Loss of Life— The Pittsburghers on Board the Exporter— Some Thrilling Incidents.

The disaster at New Orleans, by the burning of three steamboats, seems not to have been exaggerated. Both as regards loss of life and property, it was one of the greatest disasters that has occurred on the Mississippi for many years. From the accounts of the affair, we extract the following vivid descriptions of some of the scenes:

The Sweep of the Fire.

The fire broke out on the John Kyle about four o'clock; it lay at the foot of Lafayette street, and was preparing to leave Saturday afternoon. The officers and crew, with the exception of one of the pilots, Mr. Bowen, were all on board, and the ladies in the cabin. Captain Hutchinson had the alarm of fire given to him by his little son, who was passing near the barber shop and blacksmith shop, and saw the flames issuing from the latter place. Captain Hutchinson at once gave a general alarm. Every man flew to the scene of danger, and vigorous efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but, the wind blowing from the river was too strong, and in five minutes the whole boat was in flames. The hawser of the Kyle was cut, and she drifted out in flames—her officers and crew having saved themselves the best way they could—up against the steamboat Chas. Bodmann, Captain O. P. Shinkle, a Cincinnati packet, which had got into port on Thursday. The Bodmann was speedily set on fire also, the high wind driving the fierce flames from the Kyle over to her. The hawser of the Bodmann had been cut in an effort, it is presumed, to get her out of the way ere the Kyle could reach her. This proved futile, however, and the Bodmann, all in flames, floated up against the Pittsburgh packet Exporter, Captain John B. Conway, which had been in some days from Cincinnati. The owner, Mr. Jas. Rees, Sr., with several members of his family, his wife, his son, his son's wife, his two unmarried daughters and a married daughter, with other Pittsburgh ladies, had come down on the Exporter from Cincinnati to see New Orleans in its spring-time days. A party of ladies had also got on board at Mt. Vernon, on the Ohio River. Several musicians were engaged at Louisville, and the excursionists came down the river full of life and gayety. One of the Pittsburgh ladies, Mrs. Hagraves, Mr. Jas. Rees' married daughter, will never see her home again. Many of the people from the Bodmann had jumped on board the Exporter, and many people from the shore had rushed on the latter boat, doubtless led by curiosity, and little dreamed of the fire awaited them. The Exporter, too, was speedily in flames; her hawser was cut, and she, with the two other burning boats, driven by the wind and the upward tending eddy, drifted out into the stream. It appears that all the three boats were tied to the same ringbolt upon the levee, and that on endeavoring to cut the Kyle's moorings all three were unfortunately severed at the same time. The river makes a rapid eddy at that spot, and they all once drifted out together, thus communicating the fire to each other.

The Horrors of the Sight.

The spectacle to the thousands of horror-stricken spectators on shore was fearfully grand, as well as blood-curdling.

From the Bodmann men, women and children, shrieking and crying for help, were seen to jump into the river and drown, while the spectators on shore were powerless to help them. The Exporter did not catch fire until out in the stream, and her forecastle was at the time crowded with people, the number being estimated by witnesses of the catastrophe at from 100 to 150. As the huge sheet of flame swept down upon them they were seen to jump overboard like a startled flock of sheep, when a number were rescued by skiffs and tugs, which had put out to their assistance; but the great majority were drowned.

The surface of the river was dotted with human beings, some swimming, some grasping at planks, appalling screams and cries rending the air. The mass of victims had gathered on the forecastle of the boat, the space between the pilot-house and jackstaff looking black from the shore, with the unfortunate ones. The flames roared and swept to and fro, as the three boats swung out into the river, and the multitude, dazed with horror, trembled like one mass, as the tongues of the fire struck at the cowering men and women on the decks, who, frantic with fear, or driven to the last desperate struggle which death to choose, sprang into the turbid Mississippi. Skiffs and yawls, police boats and cutters were the United States steamer Kansas, the City of Meridien, and other steamers, darted out into the stream, and the men in them worked with unabated zeal and courage to save their unfortunate fellow beings. The multitude on the wharves, levee, and boats along and below the scene where the fire broke out, was wrought up to the most intense excitement by this fearful drama of life or death, enacted right before their eyes. The crowd swayed here and there, as one scene after another rose. Every succeeding of first one and then another by the boats sent a thrill of joy through the mass. It was almost impossible for those having relatives or friends in danger to move a step in any direction.

Incidents of the Disaster.

As the Kyle floated down the river, her whole upper works in flames, there could be seen two men hanging on to her hull, one at the bow and the other at the stern, clinging desperately for life. They were both rescued by skiffs and brought to the Harbor Police Station. A man in a lead colored skiff, after making several attempts and being driven away by the excessive heat, rescued two women who were seen to be hanging from the ring-bolt below the guards at the bow of the Exporter. His gallant act was cheered from the shore by the thousands who witnessed it. A party of ladies were coming ashore from the Exporter, when one of them called the attention of an officer to the fire. The men were ordered at once to give way hard, and as soon as the ladies were landed the boat pushed out upon the work of rescue. A negro swam ashore from one of the burning steamers with his cotton hook in one hand and some money in the other. As soon as he landed he made for one of the barrooms near by, to get a drink. When the Exporter drifted out, the stages and other floating material were cast overboard. Bell Bain, a negro, one of the three chambermaids on the Exporter, the other two saying their prayers, rowed down on a small plank about one mile and a half, when she was rescued and brought ashore, nearly exhausted. The wind blowing up the stream, caused the Kyle to float down very slowly, long enough and presented a sight fearfully sublime, wrapped as she was in lurid flames from stem to stern. As she passed Jackson square, and drifted down into the curve of the river beyond, the multitude gazed out in a piece of one of the wheelhouses still intact, with the word "John." Captain Hutchinson states that if the Kyle and Bodmann had not been cut loose the Exporter could have been easily saved. The people on the levee rushed on board of the several boats, and some were even attempting to go on board the Kyle when she started ashore. They were on board of the Bodmann and the Exporter in crowds.

Pittsburgher's on Board the Exporter.

The following is a full list of the passengers from Pittsburgh, who were on board the Exporter: Ladies from Pittsburgh, who came down in a party to Cincinnati, and got on board the boat there—Mrs. T. W. Rees, wife of James Rees, Sr., owner of the Exporter; Mrs. Clementina G. Rees, their daughter; Miss Florence Rees, a younger daughter; Mrs. Fanny Rees, a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bettie Musgrave, daughter of James Rees, Sr.; Mrs. Ives, Mrs. O. H. Allerton and child. Ladies from New Harmony, Indiana, who got aboard at Mt. Vernon—Mrs. Collins and child, Mrs. Carbon, Mrs. Pullybank, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Captain Lon. Vandergrift, Mrs. Litzenberger, Miss Drainsfield; lady from Baton Rouge, Miss Vanters. Male passengers—James Rees, Sr., of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Brown came with the party of ladies from Pittsburgh. Five musicians got aboard the boat at Louisville, being engaged to play dance and other music for the excursion party. There were three children in all. Mrs. Musgrave was waiting at the bow of the boat for assistance, and at last, driven off by the flames, jumped overboard. At the same instant a negro deck hand jumped from the hurricane deck, alighting directly upon the top of Mrs. Musgrave, carrying her under, and both were lost. Mr. Harry Smith left the Exporter at 2 o'clock, to go to his home up town, and took Mr. James Rees' daughter Florence with him. He returned with her just before 4 o'clock, and got to the levee just in time to see the boat in flames. Mr. James Rees, Jr., the clerk, took some of the ladies from the cabin down to the bow of the boat, through the kitchen. Mr. Smith thinks that if the Exporter had not been cut loose, no lives would have been lost, at least, on that boat. Mrs. Litzenberger and Miss Drainsfield were in town with their friends.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer City of Chester, at New York; steamer Henry Chauncey, at New York; steamer Holland, at New York; steamer Cornwall, at New York; steamer Ohio, at Baltimore; steamer Frisia, at Plymouth; steamer City of Richmond, at Queenstown; steamer Idaho, at Queenstown; steamer Arragon, at Bristol.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Outrages on the Texas Border.

MAIL CONTRACTS CANCELED.

Secretary Delano's Resignation Indefinitely Postponed.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1875.

Secretary Delano

to-day freely says that he believes the recent newspaper charges affecting his official conduct are the result of an atrocious conspiracy to compel his retirement from the Cabinet. He is in receipt of numerous letters from friends in various sections of the country advising him to abandon his purpose (formed, as he has stated, last fall) to resign about this time. Secretary Delano now has, in accordance with this advice, and with his own judgment of his duty to himself and to the Republican party, postponed his resignation indefinitely.

Railway Collision.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad this afternoon, near the Eastern Branch, between the 4:53 train from this city and the New York train due here at 5:13 P. M. Eight or ten persons were severely injured, and both trains badly wrecked. The engineer on the northern bound train did not stop sufficiently long on the switch near the mouth of the tunnel to allow the southern bound train to pass, but proceeded on his way, and met the latter train just around the curve, coming at full speed, that train being entitled to the right of way.

The crash caused by the collision was fearful, both engines and four cars being completely demolished, the tender of one engine being thrown on top of the wreck, and the baggage car of the north-bound train on top of its engine. Three of the cars wrecked were attached to the north bound and the fourth one to the south bound train. Nine persons were severely injured and several others slighly hurt. Jacob Fry, engineer of the incoming train, says the north bound train should have remained on the south track at the mouth of the tunnel at least fifteen minutes even if he had been behind time, but he was on time, and looked at his watch just after crossing the Eastern Branch bridge, when he found he had ten minutes to run to the south bound switch. Just then he sighted the north-bound train coming around the curve. He immediately put on the air-brakes, reversed his engine, and jumped, breaking his leg. The company will immediately make an examination into the circumstances attending the disaster.

The Arkansas Hot Springs.

The Court of Claims has made a decree in accordance with the opinion heretofore rendered, in the Arkansas Hot Springs case. The decree declares that the plaintiffs have no legal or equitable title to the property, and that the title vests wholly and absolutely in the United States. The Court directs that the property be taken, and that possession be assessed by a receiver to be appointed by the Court of Claims, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for the United States until Congress shall by law direct how the same shall be disposed of. The receiver is not to be appointed until a final decree is rendered, and he is not to take possession of the property until it has been adjudged by the Supreme Court to be the property of the United States.

The Mexican Outrages.

The Postmaster General this morning received the following dispatch, which he has forwarded to the Secretary of State:

"CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 24.—To the Postmaster General, Washington: The postoffice was robbed and plundered at Carrizo on the 19th inst. by Mexicans. Mr. Lovell is killed. The Custom House safe is in the same building, but as far as known it could not be opened. Particulars will be reported by mail. Am here on official duty.

(Signed) "H. MCCLELLAND,
"Postmaster."

Mail Contracts Canceled.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order canceling all awards or contracts heretofore made with W. Jerome Hinds, Patrick Laughlin, John W. Delany, Wm. Weiss and Wm. C. Iddings, these being the names contained in the proposals fraudulently impressed upon the Department by complicity of clerks at the last regular letting. The order directs the contracts to be immediately awarded to the respective bidders whose proposals are next lowest in amount to the proposals thus rejected.

Interesting to Importers.

The Treasury Department has decided that where goods are imported under the act of 1870 for transportation without appraisement to an interior port, they are liable to duty under the tariff in force at the time of their first arrival in this country, and not under an act passed subsequent thereto, but before their arrival at the interior part. This decision may involve a change in some important decisions heretofore made under the act of 1870.

Paymasters to be Appointed.

The President will to-morrow appoint two paymasters in the army to fill the vacancies in that corps caused by the Senate refusing to confirm two nominees for the positions before adjournment. Those appointments will be made in accordance with a decision of the Attorney General to-day, to the effect that the President has authority to fill vacancies.

Conference at the White House.

There was a consultation at the Executive Mansion to-day between the President, Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Jewell and Secretaries Belknap and Robeson. It is the impression that the conference was with reference to a successor to Judge Williams.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Revolution in the Republic of Bolivia.

A Number of Insurgents Killed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Bolivia.

PANAMA, April 16.—Advices from Bolivia state that on the 10th of March last President Frias left La Paz for Oruro, taking with him one-half of battalion No. 1 of the line, the other half remaining in Viacha. The rebel citizens of La Paz, when the number of other soldiers had enough away, broke out in revolution. The Council of Ministers and a small force of young men of good families shut themselves up in the Government Palace, determined to resist any armed attack by the people. A terrible and unyielding struggle took place. The people on their part tried to set fire to the palace. Women even took part in Communist-like ferocity, and threw burning sheets, dipped in kerosene, on the roofs. While this was going on a messenger set off for Viacha, and informed the commander of the half battalion that was there of what was taking place in La Paz. Senor Juan Granier, the chief in question, at once put his force in motion, and pressed his men over six leagues at quick march, and arrived at La Paz just as the young men who defended the Government house were about to surrender. He at once made a charge against the rebel crowd, and defeated it with a loss of fifty-eight killed and a great number wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, April 26.—Winwood Reade, the well-known author of books of travel, is dead.

Proposed Banquets to the American Riflemen.

The Lord Mayor of London will go to Dublin in state to attend the banquet which is to be given to the American rifle team on its arrival. He will give a dinner at the Mansion House in London in honor of the American riflemen after the international contest.

FRANCE.

The Anti-Papal Movement.

PARIS, April 26.—*L'Univers* publishes letters of sympathy from Roman Catholic Bishops of Great Britain to the Bishops of Germany and Switzerland. The letters to the Swiss Bishops are especially severe in the condemnation of the Old Catholic movement.

MEMPHIS.

The Express Robbers in the Criminal Court—Odd Fellows' Celebration.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Matt Morris, Ed. Johnson and the other express robbers were brought before the Criminal Court to-day on a motion for a severance, but the motion was overruled.

The Odd Fellows celebrated their fifty-sixth anniversary to-day by a procession though the principal streets, and an oration, etc., at the theatre.

Parlor Furniture.

All our parlor furniture is hand-made, and will be upholstered in any style purchasers may direct. Every article is new and of the latest design.

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Successors to T. B. Young & Co.,
169 Smithfield street.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire in the Verandah Hall building in St. Louis, yesterday afternoon, caused a loss of $100,000.

—A six year old boy was run over by the Fort Smith train on Monday morning, opposite Little Rock, Ark., and killed.

—Dr. John Bull, proprietor and maker of well known patent medicines, by which he had amassed a very large fortune, died suddenly at Louisville on Monday, of congestion of the brain.

—The preparations for the first meeting over the Louisville Jockey Club course, which begins on May 17th next, are completed. It promises to be the most brilliant ever held in the West, the unprecedented number of two hundred and twenty-eight entries having already been made.

—The ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers of Little Rock, Ark., have issued a joint call for the decoration of the graves of all soldiers who fell in the late war. Among other ex-Federal soldiers who signed the call are Senator Powell Clayton, United States Marshal Torrens and United States Collector John Brooker.

—A suit has been brought by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, at the instance of a special detective, against Walter Mann, Vice President of the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., for obstructing the officer in the discharge of his duties in absolutely refusing to allow the special agent to inspect paid and canceled checks of the bank and searching for unstamped checks.

MEMORIAL DAY

How it was Observed by the Ex-Confederates in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 26.—Memorial Day was observed here with unusually imposing ceremonies. The cornerstone of the Confederate monument was laid. In his speech Gen. Evans said: "Let us do nothing to keep alive the passions of the war; to study its lessons is prudence; to profit by its teachings is wisdom, but to stir up old animosities is madness. The voice of this monument will not be for war, but for peace. It will say to us, The Confederacy has expired, its great life went out on the purple tide of the blood that flowed from the hearts of its sons. We have buried it. We do not intend to exhume its remains. We are utterly divested and we dismiss our resentments. Sadly we parted with our dear old cross of stars, which we followed through many storms of shot and shell, but we take with the true hand of Southern honor the stainless banner, the flag of the stars and stripes. I respond with the truest feeling to-day to the fraternal words of General Bartlet spoken at the centennial of the first battle of the revolution."

Afterwards the Ladies' Memorial Association decorated with flowers the graves of Confederate and Federal dead in Augusta cemetery.

NEW ORLEANS.

No Bodies of Victims of the Late Steamboat Disaster Recovered—Suit for Violation of Contract.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—No bodies of victims of the steamboat disaster have been recovered, though efforts are being made by dring cannons.

The United States Steamboat Inspectors are investigating the conduct of the tugs during the steamboat conflagration on Friday last.

The Louisiana Levee Company *et. al.* have brought suit against Thomas A. Scott and H. S. McComb for $282,000 for violation of contract. It is charged that Scott and McComb agreed to furnish all the capital necessary to enable the company at all times to perform its contract with the State, but failed to do so; consequently this suit.

MINNESOTA.

The Tunnel at Minneapolis No Seriously Damaged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—The report telegraphed from St. Paul on Friday night of damage to the tunnel here is almost wholly untrue. The damage is very trivial, being confined to some temporary work at the coffer dam thrown around the head of the tunnel. There has been no alarm whatever, and the engineers have already repaired the coffer dam. The report was undoubtedly telegraphed by an envious St. Paul man.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness and light rain, with slight changes in temperature, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

THAT FRIENDSHIP BOND.

The Cross-Examination of the Plaintiff —What His Attorney had to Say—Who Wrote the Bond—An Important Witness to be Called this Morning.

The testimony in the Bond of Friendship case, yesterday, developed but few important facts other than what has already been reported. The cross-examination of the plaintiff, Mr. Clark, occupied some time, and the evidence went to show that the bond in question had been signed by Mr. McClully, in the Diamond Savings Bank, that the paper had been prepared at the suggestion of McClully and the amount of $75,000 inserted at his request. Clark after signing the bond he read it over carefully, after which he put his name to it and returned the paper to Mr. Clark. Following the testimony of this witness, Mr. Edgar Cowan, of Greensburg, who had acted as attorney for the plaintiff, was called. He stated that he had prepared the bond but could not tell how long it was done before Mr. McClully's death.

He also testified that he had advised Mr. Clark not to have the signature of Mr. McClully witnessed, as all that would be necessary in the case after his death would be to prove the signature, which he thought there would be no difficulty in doing.

The value of the McClully estate was an interesting feature of what was elicted yesterday. Major Frew being called to the stand, stated that the appraisement had been at between $800,000 and $900,000, and the personal property at about $350,000. The latter had been reduced, however, to near $150,000 by the payment of debts. A number of other witnesses were called, but their testimony was of but little importance.

Shortly before the adjournment of Court, things began to look a little bilious for the plaintiff in the case. Mr. Acheson, next important witness which he intended calling, by whom he expected to prove that Mr. McCully had stated during his life that he had given the disputed bond to Mr. Clark. The witness being an important one, counsel asked for the adjournment of Court until this morning, in order that he might be produced, as he was absent, but for a time Judge Collier did not seem inclined to grant the request, and said the case would have to be proceeded with and submitted to the jury without the evidence, As it was nearly three o'clock, the Court, however, decided to let the matter lay over until this morning, when it is expected the witness wanted will be on hand.

It is now thought the testimony is nearly all in, but considerable time will be taken up in the respective counsel in summing up the case and arguing it before the jury. The probabilities now are that it will not be completed before the latter part of the week.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

Cheap Dry Goods.

By our new system of retailing goods for cash we can give our customers very great advantages over merchants who still adhere to the losses and long profits of the credit system. We have just made large purchases at unusual low prices and offer our entire stock at figures that merit your attention.

Soft Finish 4-4 Muslin, 10c. Worth 12½c.
Heavy 4-4 Brown Sheeting, 10c. Worth 12½c.
42 Inch Pillow Cotton, 12½c. Worth 15.
Wide Percales, 12½c. Worth 15.
Special bargains in Table Linens, Quilts, Towels, Shirt Fronts, Ticking, &c.
New Style Dress Goods, very stylish 25c.
Choice Diagonal and Plaids, entirely new, 30c.
Great bargains in Black Alpacas, at 25, 31, 35, 37½, 45, 48 and 50c.
Fine Black Cashmeres, all Wool, very wide, At 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.10 and $1.25.
Black Dress Goods and Silks a specialty.

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Students can save time and money by attending the Iron City College during the Summer when the school is not so thronged as it always is during the Fall and Winter, and as there are no vacations students are admitted at any time. Circulars giving full information can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Iron City Commercial College

is the only institution of the kind in this city—*Pittsburgh*—that we recommend to the public patronage.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

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BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

WE have received from Governor Hartranft a copy of the pamphlet laws of the State, for the session of 1875, for which we tender thanks. The pamphlet contains seventy-two pages, or fifty-nine acts, and three joint resolutions.

THE special session of the Louisiana Legislature amounted to nothing, except the acceptance, by the Conservatives, of the advantages proffered them, and the ousting of four Republicans. The expenses were $117,000, and the adjournment a relief.

THE prompt payment, by Spain, of more than the amount required of her, at this time, on the "Virginius" account, shows a vigor and correctness of purpose, that is very commendable. She has paid $45,000 of the $80,000, and the balance will be forthcoming within the time agreed upon.

JAY GOULD is just now the observed of the gamblers about Wall street. It was reported, some time since, that he would carry Union Pacific stock up to eighty, and he seems in a fair way to accomplish it. He has also largely advanced Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock. Whether he will try his hand on Pacific Mail remains to be seen.

ON FRIDAY last,—bad day,—they held an election in Chicago over the Incorporation act. The people, it is believed, so far as they were interested in the subject at all, were opposed to the act, but the politicians favored it. It is now charged that several thousand illegal votes were polled, and that most of them were on the side the politicians favored!

WE COMMEND to the attention of the *Post*, in view of its declarations in favor of Democratic honesty, the fact that Lawrence, the smuggler, who defrauded the Government out of a large sum, was the Secretary of the Americus Club, a particularly sound Democratic institution in its day. This person is thought to have smuggled $3,000,000 worth of laces and silks. Had he been a Republican we would have heard much of it; now we will see.

THE conflicts with Indians, that seem almost inseparable from the return of Spring, have begun again,—the Cheyennes of Kansas being the subjects that require the attention of the soldiery. A small band was almost destroyed, while only two of the soldiers were killed. Troubles have been anticipated for some time past, with the Cheyennes, and troops have been concentrated with a view to a possible outbreak. The punishment inflicted will probably teach the tribe referred to the importance of peace.

GREECE is in trouble. An election is pending, and 5,000 troops have been concentrated at Athens to preserve the peace. The trouble grows out of a difficulty between King George and Parliament. The result was absenteeism, until the King was compelled to dissolve Parliament because there were not enough members present to transact business. Now comes an election, and with it excitement, danger and troops. The name of a successor to the King is mentioned,—the present monarch having threatened to resign.

WE hope our County Executive Committee will carefully and prudently acquit itself of the important duties which devolve upon it to-day. Whether to have early or late conventions, to appoint or to relegate to the Primaries the delegates to the State Convention, and to admit all the city precincts to the right to send local delegates,—are the important questions. If the State delegates are remanded to the Conventions, we suggest that the Primaries be called with a view to having one set of delegates for the conventions to nominate delegates, and to nominate county officials. We appreciate the difficulties involved, but think they may be overcome.

PARSON BROWNLOW evidently purposes to make a straight-out fight against the Democracy, and particularly that element of it that stands by Andy Johnson. He makes the very important point that when in power it persistently refused to do anything for the improvement of the interior rivers of the country, and that this will be its policy if again entrusted with power. He affirms that "their old doctrines will forbid the improvement of our interior water courses. They will endeavor to obtain support in the Western States, but the people of the Western States are a progressive people, an intelligent and enterprising people, and they do not subscribe to the doctrine that the Constitution is to be considered a straight jacket, to prevent the free action of the people in carrying out great enterprises by which the resources of the country will be developed, and the welfare and happiness of the people be promoted." For these, among other reasons, he urges that the power of the country be kept in Republican hands.

THE dethronement of Gwikwar of Baroda by the English Governor General, was expected to follow the trial of that Prince, be the result what it might. The failure of the jury to agree rendered this course all the more imperative. It was held in India that the case ought never to have been brought to trial. The damaging revelations made against the Political Resident, Phayre, showed that the Prince had been badly treated. It was not particularly strange that he should seek to revenge himself, yet it was not clearly proven that he did this. The attempt was made to prove that he bribed the steward of Phayre to poison him; but the evidence was not conclusive. Now, in order to restore the lost prestige of the Government, for the trial ended in a victory for the Gwikwar,—he is dethroned, and another member of his family enthroned in his place. This, at all events, illustrates the power of the English Government; and if it has not right, it claims and exercises might. It is thus that the English have embittered the native princes from time to time. Independent Residents interfere with the personal rights of the Princes, insult and annoy them; then, in return for any act of revenge, dethrone them. Thus the Sepoy rebellion was made possible, and other rebellions are prospective. Russia manages the Asiatics far more skillfully than does England.

THE intense character of the next Presidential struggle is indicated by a few important facts. The Southern States will cast 138 of the 184 electoral votes necessary to a choice. If the Democracy carry the Southern States solidly, they will require but 46 electoral votes additional to elect the President. New York and Ohio, should they vote with the Democracy, will more than supply these. Of course the Democracy will not carry the South solidly,—and yet this is what they have been playing after in the several agitations and intrigues, during the past few years. To get control of State Governments at the South, by fair means or foul, was but preliminary to capturing the vote of those States in the Presidential struggle. As things are, we do not see that South Carolina, or Mississippi, can possibly go Democratic, while Louisiana and Florida should not. The mistake of giving Arkansas over to the Garland *regime* consisted in the fact that every possible means will be used to hold it in the Democratic interest. It is evident, however, that with the probabilities as they are, we must have a vigorous contest at the Presidential election of 1876. This is the fact that gives special importance to the contest in this State, the coming Fall. A good ticket and a vigorous contest will continue Pennsylvania in the Republican interest,—an advantage that cannot well be overestimated.

WITH the return of Spring, the pavement question is again up in several cities, and the papers and engineers are discussing the merits and demerits of one kind or other of patented processes. The past Winter has been unusually severe on all pavements, patented or unpatented. Examinations have been made in several cities, of the several processes, and the result is a rather sweeping condemnation of all forms of patented pavements. In Washington, for example, where $5,000,000 were expended on various kinds of treated wooden pavements, all are said to be more or less decayed. Of the asphaltum pavements, the result is also partially unsatisfactory. The surface is broken, and repairs are needed. The reason for this, it is claimed, is not so much that the patents may not be good, as that there is but one description of asphalt that fully meets the condition of permanency. This is that obtained in the Jurassic Mountains of Switzerland, near Lake Neufchatel, and called Neufchatel rock. The Cuban asphalta contain from twenty-seven to thirty-four per cent. of earthy substances. Hence its inferiority. The Swiss asphalt is used on the streets in Paris, and is in every sense perfect, forming, when laid on broken stone, in a heated state, a solid mass, that is unaffected by temperature of any kind. Other than cobbles, or stone, this is declared to be the only durable pavement. It is remarkable that the Neufchatel stone is not brought to this country. We do import the Trinidad asphaltum, and have it in use,—but that of Switzerland is best of all.

BISMARCK AND BELGIUM.

The controversy between Bismarck and Belgium, to which reference has been made in several telegrams, is interesting, chiefly, as it illustrates the feeling of the two parties. It has been known, for a long time, that the King of Belgium did not entertain kindly feelings toward Bismarck; and duiring the Franco-German war, his conduct toward the Emperor was positively rude. This was interpreted in the light of the well-known peculiarities of King Louis, and not considered very seriously. Since then, Belgium has been the source whence all the schemes for the destruction of Bismarck were plotted, and hence in the early part of February, a note was sent to the Belgian authorities to which reply was made on the 26th. The point made against the Belgian Government was, that it had knowledge of certain persons and societies, within its territory, which had disturbed the peace of Prussia, insulted its Government, and threatened the life of its Chief Minister. In evidence certain pastoral letters are mentioned, issued by Belgian bishops in 1872 and 1873, in which the Prussian bishops are encouraged to persevere in their insubordination to public laws; an address by the Committee of Papal Works to the Bishop of Paderborn, then a rebel against the laws of the land, published on Christmas day, 1874, in the *Bien Public* of Ghent, the most rabid organ of the Jesuits in Belgium; and finally the offer made by one Duchesne, a tinker, to the Archbishop of Paris, for a certain sum of money to assassinate Prince Bismarck. In reply, the Belgian Premier avowed that he had forgotten the pastoral letters, and that the article referred to had been disavowed, while Duchesne, in whose favor a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, was again under prosecution. In brief, he admits every point made by Prussia, but shows a disinclination to meet her views.

Belgium occupies an anomalous position among the great European States. Her independence and sovereignty were given her by the treaties of 1831 and 1839, to which Prussia was a party. These treaties made her a neutral State, and the obligation of neutrality was assumed in a manner that made it imperative to regard it. Yet the proceedings that were allowed to go forward, within her territory, were a violation of international law, and of the neutrality she had assumed as well. It has been admitted by the leading papers of Brussels that Belgium owes Prussia an apology, but it has not been given. The policy pursued thus far has been that of negligence, and of appa rent indifference to the entire matter. As Prussia is a party to the treaty of neutrality, it follows that she can, if she desires, very speedily break it. And the fact that she has had the diplomatic correspondence published in England, just as she had that of France at the outbreak of the last war, it follows that she is preparing the minds of the people for war, in case she chooses to undertake it. Belgium is a weak power, and will probably be compelled to accede to the demands of Bismarck, and suppress the Ultramontane intrigues, if she wishes sympathy and support. Without these, she would speedily be subjugated by Prussian arms.

The contest, therefore, is a new form of the old battle. The Ultramontanes, driven to the wall in Prussia, find the Government of Belgium in sympathy with them, and so plan their operations there. Letters and addresses, encouraging the continuance of the struggle in Prussia, are written and circulated, and measures of direct injury to Bismarck are planned. As a consequence, his life is endangered, and he turns upon his enemies. That he will succeed as against them is evident. The treaty powers cannot stand by and permit Belgium to foment mischief. They must either compel her to maintain real neutrality, or they must permit Prussia to deal with her. The only consideration that will cause interference, other than in the interest of Prussia, is that which led originally to the formation of the treaty,—the need of a neutral power on the frontier between the several powers. There is nothing in the course or character of the Belgian King to produce respect. He is a vain, jealous, crack-brained monarch, more intent on self gratification than on the political duties which devolve upon him. Nor has his Government commended itself to forbearance. When Italy, England, Russia, and even Austria are decidedly opposed to the Ultramontanes, it does not commend Belgium that she has accepted the advocacy of their cause. It puts her along with France, in the general political distribution. This is unfortunate for her, and her interests; as, if Prussia should attack her, the combination of strength would all be on the Prussian side.

The probabilities are that the treaty powers will compel Belgium to perform her duties under the treaty. These are, not merely to remain neutral, as between the great States in war, but to deal in a friendly spirit with them in time of peace. She exists by sufferance, and can be compelled to respect her duties. Bismarck is engaged in a contest in which his very life is involved. It commands all his faculties, and engages his most earnest attention. The presence of a foe attracts his immediate attention; for he feels that no one is so weak as to be unworthy of notice, in this great contest. As in war, whenever the opposing army intrenches, the attention of the opposing commander is directed, so the Ultramontanes having intrenched, as it were, in Belgium, he directs his attention to them there. Ordinarily, Belgium would not be worthy his notice; but as the plotting ground of the Ultramontanes, it becomes an important centre. This is the secret of the interest given, and this very interest is proof that it must come to terms.

THE FIRST EXECUTION.

A Reminiscence of Colonial Days.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The enclosed letter from an esteemed friend, a gentleman well known and greatly respected by our older citizens, contains a reminiscence of Pittsburgh in Colonial days so interesting, that I take the liberty of sending it to you for publication. The event narrated is entirely new to me.

Jonathan Plumer, Mr. Smith's great grandfather, was, I believe, a Quartermaster in the army of General Forbes in 1758; he was interested with George Croghan in land purchased from the Indians, and in 1761 he built a cabin on a portion of this land beyond the Allegheny Arsenal, on what has since been known as the Ewalt place. It was in this cabin that George Plumer, the grandfather of Mr. Smith, was born in December, 1762. I think he was the first white child born in this neighborhood under British Dominion, of which we have any record. Jonathan Plumer was the grandfather of the Rev. William S. Plumer, D. D., of Columbia, S. C. I. C.

ALLEGHENY, April 23, 1875.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1875.

ISAAC CRAIG, ESQ.—MY DEAR SIR:—I am greatly obliged by your kindness addressing me GAZETTE containing your interesting communication, which I shall preserve. But I think I can recall an even earlier execution than you give, though under "Indian Law."

That is, I remember my grandfather telling me—in September, 1832—at the Mansion House, Fifth and Wood streets, that the only school to which he went was in a log house not far from the other northeastern corner, the door of which opened on a recent Indian grave, over which the scholars would leap as they rushed out—shouting, "He'll ketch you! he'll ketch you!" &c., &c. The Indian was a chief of one of the tribes near Detroit, who, in a drunken quarrel, had killed another of a different tribe.

The latter had a brother at a school for Indian boys, at the time, somewhere in Canada or New England. The Chiefs of the Northwestern tribes were summoned to Fort Pitt, not long after the killing, and the young Chief came from school, to revenge the death, if he met the murderer, who was found present. Thereupon, a jury of the Chiefs assembled on about the spot where General O'Hara built his house afterwards, and decided that the murderer had forfeited his life to the kinsman of his victim. The fellow accepted the verdict, without appeal, and next morning all assembled around an *iron kettle*, filled with whiskey, on the same ground of the trial. All the boys and people of the place were looking on, the doomed man sang his death song and taking his last drinks, when, at a signal from the head chief, the friend of the murdered Indian advanced and buried his tomahawk in the brain of the other, and ended the fuel. The murderer was buried about Fifth and Wood streets in a garden.

The narrative made a strong impression on me at the time. The occurrence must have been from 1767 to 1770.

You will see I am not a practical writer of such events, as yourself, but I take a deep interest in all such early matters.

Yours very truly,
GEO. P. SMITH.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

UNEASY rests the head that has no new spring bonnet.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT and William Spencer were drowned at Hunter's Mills, Clinton, Me., on Saturday.

A MAN in Florida claims to have a stone that Washington threw at a woodpecker on his father's cherry tree. That Florida alligator will never see George.

A TELEGRAM states that the Treasury Department on Saturday dispatched a number of clerks to London with $11,090,000 of five per cent. bonds, being the last subscription of the Syndicate.

THE average income of the French Government from the tax upon successions to property is 3,000,000 francs; but for this last year it is 12,000,000, so much busier than usual has death been among the rich.

IT is estimated that, of the 12,000,000 women in America, at least 11,000,000 wear calico dresses. It is not an unreasonable supposition that the spirit of economy has during the past year, induced them to forego one dress apiece, or an average of eleven yards each, making in all a loss to the trade of 121,000,000 yards. This is nearly the entire product of all the Massachusetts mills for a year.

AS PRUSSIA withdraws supplies from the Roman priesthood the congregations are preparing to pay the pastors from their own means, and the Government organs call this "levying the war tax." When Alsace made a gift to the Pope the Prussian Premier was of opinion that he had not taxed that province heavily enough, as it still had means to spare; and these present collections may provoke a similar thought.

IT is estimated that in the world there exists in a population of 350,000,000, steam engines aggregating the power of 14,400,000 horses, of which, the United States having 40,000,000 population, own at least one-third of the engines, or 4,800,000 horse power. That is, in round numbers, thirty Europeans have steam power to the extent of one horse to multiply their production, while the same number of Americans would have to the extent of four horses.

THE large population of the British Islands and the comparatively small breadth of land devoted to agricultural production has made the British people dependent upon outside contributions for the deficiencies of their food supply. The estimate is made that in 1874, the value of cattle, dairy produce, provisions and grain imported into the British Islands equalled, if it did not exceed the entire agricultural rentals of the kingdom. Since 1840, so steadily have the food imports been growing, that the importation of breadstuffs has increased five-fold; of barley, nearly that much; of oats, seven-fold; of butter and cheese, six-fold, and of provisions, fifty-fold. The United States have been contributing the greater part of this outside supply to Great Britain.

AN International Horticultural Exhibition is to be held at Cologne, Germany, from August 25th to September 20th, 1875, under the patronage of the German Emperess and the Crown Prince. The classification will be as follows: Horticulture, horticultural productions; garden architecture, garden decoration; garden tools and machinery; garden collections; artificial fruits and flowers, and garden literature. Articles exhibited will be purchased and disposed of by lottery. The necessary information in regard to the exhibition can be obtained from the Horticultural Society, "Flora," Cologne. The prizes have not been announced, but will consist of sums of money, and medals of gold, silver and bronze.

MILITARY NOTES.

THE Royal Armory at Berlin is to be converted into a temple of fame for the Prussian army.

THE men of the German Navy are about to be armed with the Mauser rifle. The division at Wilhelmshaven, and that at Kiel, has each been served with 600 stand of the new arms.

THE United States artillery officers at Sandy Hook are engaged in a series of elaborate practical experiments with converted cannon; that is, smooth-bore guns which have been rifled.

THE Austrian Government contemplates serving out to a few companies, for experimental use, the new magazine gun invented by Captain Kropatschek. The details of this new system of repeating arms have not transpired.

A FRENCH military paper states that a private soldier of that service has invented a hand howitzer (*obusier de main*). It weighs fourteen pounds, is carried on the shoulder and projects a one-pound shell. This so-called invention is nothing new, however.

THE 600,000 men composing the army of Italy are commanded by 3 generals—La Marmora (of Crimean fame), Cialdini and Della Rocca. They are assisted by 44 lieutenant generals, 80 major generals, 237 colonels, 294 lieutenant colonels, 711 majors and 11,528 inferior line and staff officers.

THE celebrated General Todleben, of Sebastopol fame, who is at the head of a commission charged with framing rules and regulations for the re-organization of the Russian Army, has submitted an able report upon the engineers, sappers and military railroad and telegraph corps. The details are said to be wonderfully complete.

THE French artillerists claim that gunpowder consisting of eighty-two parts saltpetre, four of sulphur and fourteen of charcoal, develops the maximum of heat; and that such powders produce an inferior velocity to others that in combustion produce less caloric. The pith of the matter is that good powder needs much nitre and little charcoal.

BY CIRCULAR from the Secretary of the United States Navy, under date of the 8th inst., the enlistment of a number of boys, between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, has been ordered. These youths are to serve in the navy until they attain the age of twenty-one years. They are to be trained for service on board the flagship Minnesota, at New York, and will receive $10.50 monthly pay.

THE new bayonet invented by Colonel Edward Rice, United States Army, has been put to severe tests by the Ordnance Department and other authorities. The results are stated to be highly satisfactory. The report shows fifty-one officers, including General Sherman, in favor of adopting the new weapon, while seven, among whom is the Chief of Ordnance, are opposed to its being received into service. Ten thousand are to be issued to the troops.

"MOVING-DAY."

Danburyan Thoughts on This Most Important Event.

One of the most disastrous elements in a moving is a small boy with an aspiring disposition. If he carries anything, it must be a chair, which he takes on hishead with the back at the front, so as to prevent him from seeing where he is going, and, with the erect legs in range of the chandelier and upper door casings. Thus equipped, he strikes a military step, improvising his mouth into a trumpet, and starts out. In less than a quarter of an hour he has that chair safely on the cart where it is not wanted, and is hurrying back after another. Before the carman has returned for the second load, the one boy has developed into eight, each boy with a chair, each boy under feet, and each boy making as much noise as a planing-mill on a damp day. If a boy cannot get a chair to carry he wants two bed-posts. He wants two so he can carry one under each arm. Then he starts down stairs. First the posts cross each other at the front and nearly throw himdown, then they cross at the back, and the front ends fly off at a tangent, one of them digging into the calcimined wall, and the other entangling in the banisters. But he won't let one of them go, but hangs on to both with exasperating obstinacy. In the meantime the carman, who is working by the load and not by the day, is waiting at the foot of the stairs, and wishing that he had that boy back of the Rocky Mountains for about fifteen minutes; and the anxious father, with a straw bed in his arms and his eyes full of dust, is at the head of the stairs waiting to come down, and vociferating at the top of his voice, until the dust from the tick gets into his throat and precipitates him into a violent fit of coughing. By the time the third load is on the way, the novelty of helping carry furniture is worn off to the boy, and he and his companions are firing rubbish from the garret at each other, or fooling with the horse just as some heavy object is being lifted into the cart. The best plan for a moving family that has a boy, is to get him a half bushel of frozen potatoes to throw, and set him out in the suburbs until the affair is over.

IT is singular the influence a stove-pipe has upon a married man. There is nothing in this world he respects so much. A passing load of furniture may, in its general appearance, be so grotesque as to call forth the merriment of the thoughtless young, but if there is a piece of stove-pipe in it no longer than a hat he will not laugh. We don't care who the man is, how he has been brought up, what is his position, wealth or influence, there is that about a length of stove-pipe which takes hold upon his very soul with a force he is helpless to resist. And the married man who can stand within sound of a stove-pipe without feeling his heart throb, his hands clinch, his hair raise, and his throat grow dry and husky, is an anomaly which does not exist. Stove-pipe has only one ingredient, and that is contrariness. It is the most perverse article in existence. It has done more to create heart-ache, embitter lives, break up homes, and scrape off skin, than all other domestic articles together. The other domestic screw-driver pales its ineffectual fires in the presence of a stove-pipe, and the family hammer just paws in the dust and weeps. We don't care how much pains are taken to remember and keep in order the links, they will not come together as they came apart. This is not a joke, this is not exaggeration; it is simply the solemn, heaven-born truth. If we appear unduly excited in this matter, we are sorry for it, but we cannot help it. We cannot write upon the subject at all without feeling the blood tingle at our very fingers' ends.

THEN there is the carman who is to move you. He is engaged the day before. He says it is going to be so busy that there will be some difficulty in accommodating you, but if you can have your things ready at 7 A. M. he thinks he can fix it. You are up at 5 o'clock that morning. At half-past 6 a full load of furniture is out in front, and another load is stacked up in the hall and on the stairs. Your coat is torn down the back, one thumb is out of joint, and a pint of soot and an equal quantity of perspiration are fighting for the mastery of your persons. At 11 A. M. the carman makes his appearance, and says we are going to have rain.

ABOUT the first thing a woman does in a moving is to cut her fingers, and every object she wishes to call your attention to is pointed out with a hand that is covered by a half-pound of carpet-rags, and smelling strong enough of arnica to knock over a stable-boy. The injury is sometimes caused by closing her eyes when she is about to strike a nail, but is most frequently done in taking up tacks with a limber case-knife.

YEARS of experience in moving enables a carman to distinguish, in an apparently indifferent glance, the light from the heavy end of a stove; or which is the best position on the stairs—in front or behind. Against these fearful odds, the head of the family has no chance whatever.

IT is now pretty generally admitted that in moving or house cleaning, a child will put away three times the amount of food as on any other occasion. Forty times a day the mother apprehensively inquires, "Land's sake! what's the matter with that child? Has it got a tape-worm?"

IT IS always the same. People who have moved eleven times, and each time a different way, unhesitatingly reply that the result is the same every time. There is no easy way to move.

MANY articles which have become pleasant to us from long association look dreadfully cheap and dingy when loaded on a cart, with the neighboring window in direct range.

THERE is nothing on the face of this earth nor in the waters beneath the earth, that will prevent a woman from tearing up things forty-eight hours before it is necessary.

WE frankly confess that we do not understand why the shaving cup is packed at the bottom of a barrel of rosin, or why a vest is used to wrap up a ham.

A DOUBLE SERVICE.

Two Preachers at Once.

The Methodist church in Nottingham, Manitoba, recently had a double service of a most infelicitous character. A quarrel had divided the congregation, and each party claimed to be dominant. Each had called a new minister, and the two clergymen were on hand to begin their labors. The first to arrive took possession of the pulpit and the other sat behind the chancel rail. The man in the pulpit gave out a hymn, the other man gave out another, and both were sung confusedly by the rival sections of the assembly. Then the man behind the railing started off on his sermon, and the other began to read a chapter of Scripture. When the reading was over and it was plain that the preaching was going to last much longer the partisans of the reader sung another hymn with a loud organ accompaniment. The musical noise drowned the voice of the clergyman in the pulpit, but when it was over he was found to be preaching right along as though nothing unusual had happened. The clergyman in the chancel, less cool, was unable to fix his thoughts on a discourse, and so remained silent and beaten. At the close of this extraordinary scene a deacon explained that it had been enacted "under legal advice and to further the cause of Christ." It is more easy to understand about the legal advice than how such belligerent proceedings were calculated to "further the cause of Christ."

PERSECUTED PROTESTANTS.

Religious Persecution in the Loyalty Islands.

Mr. Ella, an English missionary in the Loyalty Islands, relates a pitiful story of the persecutions to which Protestants have been subjected by the Roman Catholics in that colony. Twice the English Government has remonstrated with France in regard to these persecutions, but with only temporary success. After each interval, the cruelties broke out afresh, and with all the more ferocity for their short suspension. The Protestants were driven from their homes, which were laid in ruins, and when the women came forth from their hiding places in search of food for their starving children, they were tied to trees by their hands and mercilessly struck on their suspended bodies with clubs and tomahawks. In some instances their hands were at once chopped off; and, indeed, this summary method of execution appears to have approved itself to the Roman Catholic missionaries as the best, both as a punishment and an example to others. Starvation, and in constant dread of death, a good many natives seem to have outwardly abjured the Protestant faith. Only some three hundred Protestants remain, and they are prevented from celebrating public worship. Their villages are in ruins, their chapels burned to the ground, their plantations devastated, their groves of cocoa trees cut down; all is desolation and misery.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

WILL O
New and Desirable Good
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
DRESS SILKS.
We desire to call special attention to a large purchase we made during the present week of Black and Colored Dress Silks. Bargains unsurpassed in the United States will be offered in all qualities of
Black Dress Silks,
From $1 to $4 per yard.
An Extraordinary Bargain in
Black Dress Silks,
At $1.50 per yard, fully equal to best $2 Silks.
Splendid New Plain Colored Silks,
AT $1.50.
Superb quality, choice colors, much under value,
NEW STRIPED DRESS SILKS
Unusual Good Bargains offered in
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
At 35c. Great Variety New Dress Goods,
At 38c. New Dress Goods, well worth 37½c.
New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.
New Pongees, Diagonals, Serges and Poplins.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Children's Dress Goods in great variety.
Black Hernanies & Grenadines.
Unsurpassed Bargains in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 75c per yard—fully one-third under usual prices.
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
Extra good bargains in all qualities,
Latest styles, all materials in
Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses and Suits, Jackets, Sacques, Polonaises, &c.
New Shawls of every description.

Hosiery Department

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
JUST OPENED,
Ladies' Fancy Striped
COTTON HOSE.
Misses' Fancy Striped
COTTON HOSE.
Misses' Navy Blue
COTTON HOSE.
Misses' Dark Brown
COTTON HOSE.
Plain and with Silk Clockings and new styles of Stripe.

Retail Stores.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE:
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.
mh22-068

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

J. OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 140 Penn Avenue,
Below Fifth street,
pa5:p39 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja23:n167

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street,
Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

NOTICE.
All parties are hereby cautioned against using street washers or hose, or any willful waste of Water for a few days, or until further notice, as the chamber of the Sampson Engine is broken and the Engine is out of service, and will be until such time as a new chamber can be cast and put in.
JAMES M. ATKINSON,
ap21:np19 Superintendent.

GAS GLOBES,
AT LOW PRICES, AT
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street,
Near Sixth.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

OFFER ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, APRIL 24,
Extraordinary Goods and Bargains in all Departments of the House.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AND
Housefurnishing Goods
Of every description at most remarkable low prices.
Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds,
Bargains in White and Colored Table Linens.
Bargains in Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
Bargains in Linen Toweling, Towels and Napkins.
Bargains in White and Colored Bed Quilts.
At 6½c. Some of the Best Fast Colored Calicos.
At 7½c. by the piece Best Calicos, good styles.
At 8½c. Extra Good Yard Wide Bleached Muslins.
At 10c. Yard-Wide Undressed Bleached Muslin, equal to the best Muslins usually sold at 12½c.
New Calicos, Chintzes and Percales,
OPENED EVERY MORNING.
Extra bargains offered in
Goods for Men & Boys' Wear.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
CARPET DEPARTMENT
Fully supplied with everything desirable.
Carpets, of all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Very attractive stock of
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW CORNICES, &c.
Curled Cotton and Husk Mattresses.
Pillows, Pillow Cases, and Sheets.
Sham Pillow Cases and Sheets.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 bbls Choice Brands Flour;
1,000 New Flour Barrels empty;
6 bbls Choice Roll Butter;
5 half bbls Choice Roll Butter;
30 tubs Choice Roll Butter;
15 bbls Choice Dried Peaches;
10 bbls Choice Dried Apples;
100 bags prime Timothy Seed;
And are daily receiving consignments of Butter, Eggs and Produce generally.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.
100 bbls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received;
200 bbls fresh Eastern Lime, just received;
100 bbls Calcined Plaster;
2000 bbls Louisville Cement;
200 bbls No. 1 Flour Spar;
50 casks Soda Ash;
10 bbls Magnesia;
10 kegs Arsenic. For sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 153 First avenue.

SUNDRIES.
1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 cars prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
3 cars Oats to arrive;
3 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
5 cars Shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy India Bags.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Office, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.
March 30, 1875.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
The Pittsburgh Insurance Co.
Have removed to their NEW OFFICE,
Corner of Wood Street and Fourth Ave.,
Where they will be pleased to meet their patrons and friends.
HENRY LLOYD, Prest.
JAMES GORDON, V. Prest.
HILLIS McKOWN, Sec'y.
ap24:p237

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.
ap6:p57

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,
INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF
HARDWARE
To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

Cornices
AND
Mirrors!
OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUF

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 27, 1875.

Our streets afford a tolerably fair idea of the tendency of business,—and the activity of yesterday reflected a corresponding activity at the banks. Yet this is chiefly, as yet, an inflow of money, and not an outgo, in the form of loans. None of our banks, as yet, are taxed to meet the demand made upon them; although they admit that calls are steadily increasing, both as to amount and frequency. The strike at Wheeling among the nail workers illustrates how easily trade may be diverted from one point to another, and with what promptness emergencies may arise that will help repair our misfortunes. During the shut down here, our nail trade was partially diverted to Wheeling. One Chicago dealer, whose orders amounted to $30,000 a month, sent his trade to Wheeling; while in other instances our manufacturers retained trade by buying at Wheeling, and having their trade marks put on the packages. Now Wheeling is on a strike, and its trade will come here,—at least that portion taken from us.

There is more than usual activity just now in the sale of local stocks. More than the usual quantity are on the market, but, thanks to the substantial character of most of the stocks, the prices are very good. Real estate is also increasingly active. Prices rule low, and probably will during most of the coming summer. Eligibly located property holds its own quite well, but plots that are outside the city limits have no ascertained price. Building is also quite active. In brief, if our manufactories are kept in operation, we have all the elements of revival of prosperity among us again.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¼	5-20's 1867	122¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	123¼	1865—coupons	122⅝
5-20's 1862	119	10-40's	116¾
" 1864	120⅝	1867	119¼
" 1865	123	New 5 per cents	115¾
" 1865 new	121⅜	10-40's—coupons	116¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜
Erie	31⅜	Union Pacific	76⅜
L. C.	103	Toledo & Wabash	16
C. C. & I. C.	90	Harlem	120
St. Paul	39⅜	Adams Express	102½
Do. Pref	57	American Express	64
Michigan Southern	90	Wells, Fargo & Co.	88
Do. Central	74⅜	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	85
North Western Com	41⅜	Quicksilver	19
Do. Pref	57	Fort Wayne	97
Rock Island	103⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos	25⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	92⅜	Panama	165
Pacific Mail	38⅜	Ft. Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	77⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Sales.		Sales.	
P. R. R.	55⅜	Lehigh Valley	63
Reading	56	Gen. Transportation	43
United Cos. of N.J.	129⅜	A. & W. R. R.	72½
Oil Creek	19	P. C. & St. L.	75¾

NEW YORK, April 27, 1875.

Money was easy at 2½@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. Sterling was firm, with actual business at 487½ for sixty days and 490¼ for sight. The customs receipts were $560,000. Gold was dull and heavy, opening at 115¾, and declining to 115¼, closing at 115¼. The carrying rates were 1 per cent., and for borrowing 1-64, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $375,000. The clearings were $19,000,000.

Among the high-priced dividend-paying shares, Panama rose from 158 to 172, and afterwards declined to 161. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 118 to 120, Illinois Central from 104 to 106, New Jersey Central from 114 1-2 to 116, and Harlem from 132 to 132 1-2. There was a large investment business in some of the above shares, one firm alone investing $400,000 for a single capitalist. Union Pacific recovered to 77 1-4, close on an announcement that the earnings on the 23d instant showed an increase for the day of $11,637, without any through freight trains. Pacific Mail advanced to 45¾ on an increased business. Missouri Pacific rose to 52½, while Canton sold up to 70.

Such stocks as Lake Shore, Erie, Northwestern and St. Paul, whose earnings are affected by competition or Western railroad legislation, were weak or lower, but closed with a little more steadiness. Kansas Pacific, after selling up to 29¾, declined to 25, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern preferred closed at 42, after selling as high as 43¾. Western Union was irregular, and ranged between 78½ and 77¾, closing at 77¾. The balance of the market showed only slight fluctuations. The transactions aggregated 261,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,400 Western Union, 18,000 Northwestern, 30,000 Erie, 55,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, and 34,000 Union Pacific.

Government bonds are firm. Railroad mortgages are strong. State bonds are quiet.

Government.—U.S. Coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '62, 119; do of '64, 120⅝; do of '65, 123; do do new, 121⅜; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 122⅝; 10-40s, 116¾; new 5s, 117⅛; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 100¾; Tennessee, old, 90; do new, 73½; Virginia, new, 64; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 30⅝; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Quicksilver, 19¼; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 102⅝; Erie, 30⅝; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 90; Lake Shore, 92; Northwestern, common, 41½; do preferred, 54; Rock Island, 103⅝; New Jersey Central, 116; St. Paul, 39⅜; do preferred, 89½; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 61; Burlington & Quincy, 116½; Lake Shore, 70¾; Panama, 164; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 105; Union Pacific, 77; Central Pacific, 102⅝; Union, 100¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120⅜.

LONDON, April 26—5 P. M.—Consols: 92⅝@93; 5-20's of '65, 105½; do of '67, 108⅛; 10-40's, 103⅜; new 5s, 102; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 27¼@27⅝; do preferred, 47¾.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes 63f 97½c.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 26, 1875.

While general trade is more active and improving, it is not up to what it should be or usually is at this particular time, and the demand for goods of all kinds is comparatively light, being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, this policy of carrying from three to four months' stock, which was very common at one time, appears to be dying out; since telegraphing and railroads have become so numerous, merchants, both large and small, are discarding the old-time policy, and there are various reasons, the most prominent of which is that it is no longer necessary, why it should be abandoned. In former times the bulk of the business was done during the Spring and Fall, country merchants generally would stock up about twice a year, but now they order along just as their wants require, hence business is more equally divided, it is not all crowded into two short seasons. Another old-time custom that is fast dying out, is selling on long time; our merchants are now refusing to sell except for cash or to prompt, reliable, short time buyers; buying on three to four months credit is, to use a common phrase, played out, and it would have been a good thing if it had been discarded long ago. No merchant can afford to sell to doubtful or long winded buyers in these days of fine margins, and, furthermore, it should not be expected of them. Goods of nearly every character have to be sold on smaller margins for profit than formerly, the result of an active competition, and no merchant can hope to succeed in these times who does not exercise more than ordinary caution, especially in regard to selling goods on time to slow or doubtful buyers; we have seen many illustrations of this since the panic—some, in consequence have been badly crippled, while others have been forced to the wall.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, and with no stock very much left on hand, and only limited demand, the market is firmer and prices are steady at last quotations; selling, in a way, at $2@2.25 per barrel for common to fair and $3 to $3.25 for fine to choice. In the event of increased receipts a reaction is almost certain, although it will be as many arrive at this season of the year, obliged to sell as quickly as possible, as they cannot be held any length of time.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand for better grades but common is very dull; selling at 5@6c per gallon for prime to choice and 4@4½c inferior to common.

ALE—The market continues quiet and unchanged, at $9 per barrel to the country and $8 to city; XX India Ale, $11. Half barrels in regular proportion.

ASHES—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, which we quote as follows: Common Soda, (at 9 cents) 3½@3¾ cents; refined, (37@38 per cent.) 4@4½; Pearlash, 6@6½; Potash, 7½ to 8c; per Spar, 2c; Manganese, 6@c Arsenic, 8.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is out of season, and notwithstanding there is but little on sale, the supply is fully up to the demand, which is always light at this particular time, except for cow feed.

BEANS—The receipts, especially by river, continue liberal, and with the supply accumulating, and no increase in the demand and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is weaker, although we have undergone no quotable change since the close of our last review; selling, in a round lot way, at $1.70@1.80 per bushel for mediums, and $1.85 to $2 for navies. However, there are those who look for diminished receipts and an increased demand before long, and if their expectations in this respect be realized, better prices are almost certain to follow.

BUTTER—There has been a moderate demand for the better grades during the past week, and with a very light supply, prices have been advanced from 2@3c per ₰. Old stock, however, with which the market is, and has been largely overstocked all winter, is exceedingly dull, and for the present, hard to dispose of except for grease, and much of it is unfit for anything else. There is no demand for export, as other markets are like our own, overstocked with it, and owners generally are decided to sustain a heavy loss; much of it, we apprehend, will have to be closed out at from 10 to 15c ₰ less than it cost last fall. Prime to choice rolls, 28@30c; choice dairy, 22@23c. State stock quotable at from 25 to 28c, as to quality and condition.

BEESWAX—There is little or nothing doing except in a retail way, and there is little or no stock in the hands of commission merchants; in the absence of sales we continue to quote nominally at 27@30 c ₰ lb.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $17@18; good, $15@16; choice No. 1 painted, $22@23; good No. 1 painted, $25@27; Toy Handles, painted, $30.

BROOMS—We quote "Union" factory prices: No 2 common, $2.75; No 3 fair, $3.00; No 4, $3.50; No 5, $4.00; No 6, $4.50; Carpet, $4.50; No. 4 do, $4.75; fancy, Parlor, $5.00; Wisps, plain, $1.25 @1.50; Whips, fancy, $1.50@2; Toy Brooms, $1.50 @2.00.

CHEESE—There is a very fair local trade, and while the general demand from the east is fair, there is no change whatever in prices; prime Ohio Goshen, 16¾@17; New York, 17@17½c. The export trade keeps up well, and the New York market is well sustained in consequence; however, it is not likely that there will be any advance, as by the time the old stock is exhausted the new will be ready to take its place. Trade has not been as active in the market this Spring, which is largely attributed to the lock-out.

CEMENT & LIME—Youghiogheny Cement, $1.75@2 ₰ bbl; Louisville, $2.25; Keystone, $1.75; Rosendale, $1.25@3.75; Portland, $5@6.50; Akron, $3.50@3.75; Plaster, $4@4.25; New York, $3.50@3.75; Michigan, $3.25@3.50; Lime—Manufacturers have advanced slightly but not far enough to margin for profit. We quote Common Building, Sandusky, and Gibsonburg at $1.45@1.75, and Eastern at $1.60@1.75.

CANNED GOODS—The market is reported quiet and without new features, last quoted: Peaches, $1.40@ 2.50 ₰ doz for 2 ₰ cans; Tomatoes, 75@$1.00; Corn, $1.50@2.00. Excepting for the articles named, all other remain in fair request.

COAL—Bituminous is quoted at 5½@5¾c ₰ bush, in barges delivered here, for lump, and 3¼@3½c for nut. Anthracite, $7 per ton, on track, by the carload.

COKE—Trade continues to keep up better than was expected a month since, and it is hoped that there will be a steady demand all summer, as the market has been, until recently, considerably demoralized ever since the panic; we continue to quote at $2.50 ₰ ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Trade in this branch of business continues quiet, and devoid of any new or important features to which attention has not previously been drawn. Following are the current quotations:

MANILA ROPE.

⅜ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb.
¼ inch	15½ " "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	14½ " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14½ " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	19½ " "

DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	15 cts. per lb.
3 strand Rope Yarns	15½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	15 " "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	13 " "
¼ and 5-16 in.	12½ " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12½ " "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts per lb.
⅜ inch	13 " "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12½ " "
Hay twine	12½ " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	11 cts per lb.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	13 " "
" Marline	19 " "
" Houseline	19 " "

PACKING.

American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	20 to 25 " "
Italian	21 " "
Sail, Lubricating	20 and 50 " "
Sash and Solid Cord	20 to 25 " "

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been no improvement in the demand since the date of our last weekly review, the market is not near as brisk as it was a month or six weeks ago, and the demand is very much behind what it usually is at this season of the year, hence notwithstanding the supply is comparatively light, prices are barely maintained. Apples, 5@5½c for common to fair and 6@6½c for prime to choice; Peaches, (halves) 8@9c; Elderberries, 6@7c; Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—The receipts have been quite liberal during the past week, and with an increased supply and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and lower; quotations may be fairly given at 13@ 15. There is no inquiry for export, as prices are about as low as they are here.

FLOUR—The market is firm in tone, with an increased trade, and an advance of 25c ₰ bbl has been established since the date of our last weekly review; wheat has been trending upward for several weeks, and flour has at last commenced to sympathize. Furthermore, if the reports in regard to Winter wheat having been badly frozen out, are correct, a still further advance in the value of flour may be looked for and, in addition, it has been lower relatively all winter than wheat. There is considerable anxiety in regard to the matter at present, but it is possible that the reports in regard to the Winter wheat may be considerably exaggerated. Quotations, in a jobbing, may be fairly given as follows: Spring wheat, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsin; and $6@6.25 for Minnesotas; winters, $5@6.25 for red, and $6.50@8.75 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.75 @6.00.

GROCERIES—Coffee—There is a good business doing in Rio at full firm figures in our market, and large sales have been made at the Atlantic and Gulf ports, leaving in first hands 49,976 bags of Rio, 14,675 bags of other descriptions, and 1,323 bags Java.

From Rio de Janeiro the late dates report a firm market, with stocks reduced and 146,000 bags bought, shipping and afloat for the United States. The position is favorable to holders, but the opinion prevails in some quarters that there will not be much variation in values. Sugar—Firm at a reduction for raws of ¼c at which more business was done by the importing trade. Refined steady and unchanged. The stocks of raws show about 2,000 hogsheads less than at this date last year. Holders very firm. Tea, Rice, Molasses and Syrups unchanged.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¼@10¾
Standard A	11¼	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	28	Ground Ginger,	
Cr. Alspice	29	10 lb cans	31
Cloves	40	Ground Alspice,	
Cassia, Bales	20	10 lb cans	28
Nutmegs	@1 40	Ground Cloves,	
Ground Pepper,		10 lb cans	60
10 boxes	35	Ground Mustard,	
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb cans	55	10 lb cans, Durham	35

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20	@21
Rio Prime	22	@23
Rio Fancy	24	@25
Roasted, in 1 lb packages	29	"
Roasted, loose	26½	"
Roasted Java, in 1 lb packages	40	"
Roasted Java loose	36	"

RICE.

Rangoon ₰ lb	7	@7¾	Patna ₰ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₰ lb	8¼@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@75
Demarara	50@55		

SOAPS.

Babbitt's Best	10	S. E. & Co's Sup. 6 Wax	
Babbitt's N. Y. City	9	Woman's Friend	5½
Resolute	8 @ 10	Scrubbing	4
Shaft, U. U.	5 75	Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 cakes	2 75
Parkill	5 75	Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 cakes	1 75
Colgate's Palm ¼s and ½s	4 75	Park Co.'s Honey	1 75
Colgate's Ass't	4 75	Dinsmore	80
Colgate's Floret	1 75	Olive	6

STEELS.

Sugar house	3½@4	Sugar Drips	60@65
Extra Drips	65	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	55@60

FISH.

Lake Herring—½ bbls		$ 4 75 to	5 00
¼ bbls		2 62 to	2 75
White Fish—½ bbls		6 50 to	7 00
¼ bbls		3 63 to	3 75
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls		16 00 to	20 00
No. 2, bbls		12 00 to	14 00
No. 3, bbls		10 00 to	11 00
Labrador Herring—Split bbls		9 50	
Round bbls		6 50	

STARCH.

Common	6@	Silver gloss	9¼@10
Buffalo	7@	Corn	10¼@11

SUNDRIES.

Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B		$9 50	@10 00
Oat Meal, half bbls		5 00	"
Pearl Barley, ₰ bbl		7 00	@ 7 50
Currants per lb			7¾
Valencia Raisins, per lb			12
Layer Raisins, per box			3 25
Indigo, per lb		1 35	@ 1 50
Hi Cab Sodas, packages			7½@ 8
Hi Cab Soda, in kegs			6
Potash, per box		9 00	
Prunes, per box		6 00	@ 11
French Wine Vinegar, per gallon			25
Corn Lye, per case		7 75	
Philadelphia Lye, "		6 00	@6 50
Lamp Chimneys, per doz		60	

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of grain continue light, and with a very active demand, stocks very much reduced, the markets are strong in tone and advancing; business has been light, it is true, but holders generally have been unwilling to sell except at extreme prices, and as is nearly always the case when the markets are in their present condition, buyers have been buying only to supply immediate wants. There is an increasing demand for Wheat, mostly from country millers, and with little or none coming forward for offering, prices are higher and tending upward; reports from different sections of the country state that the winter wheat has been badly frozen out, and this has had considerable to do with the advance. We now quote Penna and Ohio red at $1.18@1.20; ditto amber and white at $1.23@1.25. The Oat market is also strong and prices are higher, with light receipts, a limited supply and considerable inquiry; quotable at 38@39c for mixed, and 40@42 for white—sales of the latter at 42c. Corn continues to come in sparingly, and while the demand is not urgent, the market is strong and advancing. Ear selling at 43@45c, on track, and to quality; shelled, free in elevator, 39@ 42 for mixed, and 40@45c for yellow. The stock of both Oats and Corn, it is evident from the light arrivals during the past month, must be pretty well reduced. Rye continues to come forward sparingly, and with some inquiry, mainly from distillers, it may be quoted steady at $1.04@1.20—a round lot would sell readily at $1.20. No movement in Barley in this market.

HOMINY—$4.50@4.60 ₰ bbl.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue light, and notwithstanding the supply is fully equal to the demand, the market is declining firmer; were it not for the arrivals from York State, prices would long since have ruled higher, as western hay cannot be had down here at anything like a profit. Quotations, say nothing about a margin for profit. Quotations may be given at $17@19 for prairie, and $20@23 for timothy, according to quality and condition. Loose hay, from country wagon, $27@33, an advance of $1@2 per ton. Straw is quotable at $17@18 for oat and $14@ 15 for wheat.

HEMP—In fair demand; sales Kentucky rough at $175 ₰ ton.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Kip and Calf are in fair demand and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows		8@9 cts. ₰ lb.	
" Steers, Light		9@10	"
" Heavy		10@11	"
" Calf		12@13	"
Green butcher bulls		4	"
Green butcher cows		6	"
Green butcher steers, light		9	"

LEATHER—The general market is much the same as at last reported. Fine light spready Harness is in good demand; medium weight do dull and low; heavy in fair demand; Upper, Kip and Calf are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand.

We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.35@0.42
Oak Sole, B. A. heavy and nail	0.32@0.33
Red Sole, Orenoco	0.29@0.31
Red Sole, good dgd	0.27@0.28
Oak, Rough	0.26@0.34
Harness, city oak	0.38@0.41
Harness, country	0.36@0.38
Harness, A. A. common	0.32@0.35
Fair Skirting, ₰ foot	0.42@0.46
Fair Bridle, ₰ doz	90@1 00
Belt Leather	0.40@0.46
Finished Calf	1.10@1.40
Rough Calf, ₰ foot	0.90@1.00
Finished Kips	0.50@0.70

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.15@1.25 ₰ gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Continues in light supply, but, excepting for Bran, there does not appear to be much inquiry. Quotable as follows: Bran, $13.50@14; Shipstuffs, have been selling at $17; Shorts, $16; Middlings, $17.00@18.50; Chopped Feed, $17.50 @18.00.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.00 ₰ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $2.25 ₰ bu.

OILS—Owing to the advance in Lard, the oil market has been quite excited of late, and Lard advances high with no prospect of a decline for the remainder of the season. For burning purposes the coal oil refiners have been selling "Miner's Oil," which lasts longer in the lamp than Lard oil, and can be had at less cost. At the points of purchase this description has advanced 15@2 ₰ gallon from the lowest price, and is at our quotations lower than it can now be laid down.

PROVISIONS—The market has maintained a strong tone throughout the week, and a further advance in prices of a quarter of a cent ₰ lb has been established on Meats and half a cent on Lard at the purchasing points, while in this market quotations remain unchanged, but will likely be placed higher this week.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₰ lb	14	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₰ lb	10½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., bbl	17
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces	10½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, cut	15	Do., in ½ bbls	11
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₰ doz	@7 00	Do., in kb'ls	12½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 3 lb. caddies	13½
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do., 5 ₰ do	13½
Clear Sides	14	Do., 3 lb pails	13½
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$24.00	Do., 5 lb do	13½
Miner's Lard Oil		Do., 8 lb do	13½
		Ham Sausage	

POULTRY—Dressed Poultry continues in light supply; Chickens, 12@14c ₰ lb; Turkeys, 17@18c. Live Chickens, by the coop, 65@75c ₰ pair.

POTATOES—The market has steadied up somewhat since the date of our last review in consequence of diminished receipts, but the supply is still in excess of the demand; quotable at 85@90c ₰ bushel, on track, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows, and 70@80 in a jobbing way, from store. Early Rose for seed, $1.10@1.20.

PEANUTS—In better demand; sales of choice Tenn. red nuts at 7½@7¾, as to quality. Choice White wanted here at 9½@10 cents.

SUMAC—Choice Southern, $90 ₰ ton of 2,240 lbs —¼ ₰ lb in a small way.

SEEDS—The supply of Clover Seed continues light, and with considerable inquiry prices are firm and tending upward; medium quotations at $7.75@8 ₰ bush, Timothy is in fair supply and quiet; $2.60@2.80. No movement in Flax Seed—none here to move.

SWEET CORN—@3c ₰ lb.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ @3 cts for good mixed, and 4@4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Easy at 7½ to 7¾ for country, and 8¾ for prime city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—The market continues quiet and devoid of any new or important features—no change in the card or discounts.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET OF SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 6 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	7 50	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	8 00	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15		13 00
10 by 16 to 12 by 17		14 00
12 by 18 to 26 by 24		16 00
18 by 22		18 00
12 by 26 to 20 by 30		20 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30		22 00
16 by 26 to 24 by 36		24 00
26 by 28 to 28 by 34		25 00
26 by 36 to 28 by 54		30 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		35 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 60		40 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		45 00
34 by 54 to 38 by 60		50 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		55 00

All sizes over 42 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches in front. An additional 25 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers before entered.

WHITE LEAD—Standard brands unchanged at 10c ₰ lb for ton, and 10½@11c for smaller lots.

WOODEN WARE—We quote as follows: No 1 three-hoop tubs, $6.50 ₰ doz; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $5.50; No 3 two-hoop tubs, $4.50; two-hoop pails, $1.90; three-hoop pails, $2.15 ₰ doz; keelers, ₰ nest, $1.50. Globe Wash-boards, $2.75; C. N. L. Wash-boards, $2.35; Kalamazoo tubs, no-hoop tubs (full count) $1.50 per box; round head clothes-pins, $1 ₰ box.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₰ lb: large, 10; two-years growth, 7@8.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 26, 1875.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS.

CATTLE.

There was the largest number of cattle on sale to-day we have had for some time, 702 head, of which 705 were from Chicago, 60 from Ohio, 17 from Penna, and 10 from West Va.; as compared with last Monday, there was an excess of 167 head. However, there was an increased demand, as there were quite a number of outside butchers, many of the small towns within a radius of 50 miles being represented, and then the fact that cattle were scarce and high at East Liberty was not without its effect in stimulating the demand here to-day. While possibly trade was not active or as quick as it was last Monday, yet there is no question but prices were fully sustained; dealers nearly all admitted this, but they complained that their cattle cost more, and that, taking this into consideration, they should have had an advance. As stated in our report of last week, since the starting up of the mills, giving employment as well as wages to thousands of men, there has been an increasing demand for beef; many of the shop butchers who were, to use a common phrase, almost played out, have again entered business again, and nearly all the old established ones require more cattle. This explains the fact that with an increased supply to-day there was better to-day than it was a month ago with diminished offerings; in a word, the demand is increasing as well as the supply, and more cattle are required now than prior to the ending of the lock-out.

Sales were made to-day at 7¾@8 for choice, with a few extra steers at 8¼; 6¾@7 for prime, 6@6¾ for medium to good, and 5@5¾ for common. Bulls ranged at 3@5, and fat cows at 4@5½. There were no stockers offered and there was no demand for them; however, as soon as the grass commences to come forward, which is a little later to be sure than delayed, we look for a brisk demand for the kind in question.

The cost of transportation from Chicago to this point has been reduced from 28 cents to 22 cents per cwt.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the States they were from as well as the names of the owners or shipper:

M Marks	Chicago	17	Hartman & Z. Ch'go
Marks & Bro	do	26	Rothchilds & H
Smith & V	do	17	I Zeigler
H S Tranerman	do	34	Haas & Bro
J Shamberg	do	16	A Greenwald
Kahn & L	do	71	H Luse
Keifer & G	do	15	J Hunter
W Moonshine	do	16	J Fadelstein
Moonshine & S	do	19	Keifer & G
Arnold & W	do	18	Marks & C
E Katz	do	18	Hartman & R
M Krause	do	18	G Farien, W Virginia
Rothchilds & Bro	do	19	J Shaw
B S Tranerman	do	19	A Stakely
S Lowenstein	do	18	J Needy
Total number on sale			702
Total number reported last week			625

SHEEP.

The supply was somewhat larger than that of last week, 985 head against 2021 of these 175 were from Lawrence Co., Pa., belonging to McCaslin & Cole, wooled, while 190, owned by Alex Whitten, of Ohio, and sold by Emerick & Co., were clipped. The clippers were sold at from $5.25 ₰ 100 ₰ lb; wooled sheep may be quoted at 6½@6¾c ₰ lb. McCaslin & Cole had 40 extra Leicester sheep, averaging 177 lbs, which were purchased by Josh Harrison, of the Pittsburgh market. The supply has scarcely been sufficient for several weeks past to test the market, and, in consequence of the very limited offerings here, many of the butchers are drawing upon East Liberty for their supplies.

HOGS.

The supply, although small, was fully up to the demand, which has been steadily falling off for some time past, and in consequence of the low prices, which allow the butcher little or no margin for profit, and then the consumption of fresh pork always diminishes to about this time, the market sets in. Quotable, in a jobbing way, at 5½@5¾c for good to extra—but few selling above 5¾, and not many given at that.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, but, as usual, the most of them were rather common, in point of quality; prices unchanged. Prime to extra milkers, $50@ 70; medium to good, $40@50; strippers, $30@40. Those offered for sale to-day were owned by Cole & McCaslin, 2; Nagle & Beeler, 7; S. Riddle, 6; G. Farien, 4; Thomas Welsh, 1.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; quotable at 6½@7c ₰ lb, according to weight, quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 26, 1875.

For the past week no new features have developed in the Tobacco arena. The cold weather holding on so persistently to Spring has rather depressed business prospects, in all lines, and Tobacco feels, has had its shares of late Spring complaints; still we discover on the part of jobbers a more determined front—the closest inquiry into the condition of the leaf market has shown to them that our past predictions are a reality now, and stocks are not pushed recklessly under the eye of the country trade, but carefully managed to be held if possible. Early this month first hands were pressed to sell or be bought in large quantities at 45c on the street, to day it would have to be a buyer noted for unexceptionable credit that could command stock at prices such as Five Brothers, Masselman, Holbrook or Lorrillard at less than 47c. Medium grades are in demand. Some of those factories make a second quality, however, that can be bought for less. The reports during the last week of the planting out of the old soil and of the young plants in Kentucky is all moonshine; it is a canard gotten up by speculators and large holders of leaf, to sell further forge prices upward, and we have only one hope to express, but in the expression of it fear that we hope against hope, and it is that these speculators, gamblers in staple products, may yet see the day when they will see their fortunes shattered, and cry in despair, "Would that we had done by Tobacco as the writer of this has closely observed, the growing process of the Tobacco plant. During a sojourn of many years in Kentucky, we have become imbued to such an extent with it from early growth to the curing time, when the Tobacco is put into the hogshead to be shipped to the markets, and we affirm that it is no more a matter of fact than a matter of opinion possible untruthfulness to make it appear that the plant has already suffered from the severities of the early spring. In the first place, 95 per cent. of the tobacco planters do not sow their seed-beds before the close of this month, and the plant, of which there are thousands raised in small hot-beds, will be soon replanted into the tobacco hill before the middle or close of May. Taking it for granted that the planters, stimulated by the high prices of leaf, to produce the earliest, highest priced crops, had to build such hot-beds as known much earlier than usual, and should have actually lost all the sprouts, all they would have to do is to try it over again and repeat their experiment before they should it become necessary to get plants enough for their tobacco hills. So our readers, when approached by a speculator with this cock and bull story regarding the destruction of another crop, &c., &c., let them ridicule their informant, or ask him to "rent a hall;" Nothing earlier than July will give any possibility of an accurate calculation on the in coming crop, unless their cold snap should stretch itself into June or July, on which we can build no calculations. In cigar leaf there has been no change. Pennsylvania and Ohio Cigars are a shade higher, owing to a more independent stand taken by the manufacturers. Wheeling staples are in good demand, and jobbers' stocks are very low. From one to two million could be placed with them to-day if at a shade less than ruling figures, but we cannot see how it would be possible for jobbers to buy at less than present rates, as at the price there is no money to the manufacturer.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURE.

Bright Navies, ¼ and 10's		.62	65
Dark Navies, ¼ and 10's		.58	62
Spun roll and cable		.63	65
Straight cable		.60	62

HOME NEWS.

To Arrive This Morning.

A number of the passengers who were on the "Exporter" at New Orleans when it caught fire, and was burned on Friday last, were to have arrived in the city this morning at half past two o'clock. Owing to a delay in some of the trains they will not reach the Union Depot before half past seven.

The South Side Row.

Martin Ammon, who was so badly injured on Saturday night at Sorg's saloon, on the South Side, is still in a very precarious condition. Chas. Hoffman, one of the men alleged to be implicated in the assault upon him, has been committed to jail for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Hoerr. George Zell has not yet been arrested.

Rev. Wm. Preston.

The remains of Dr. Preston, escorted by a joint committee of the Vestrys of St. Andrews Church, Pittsburgh, and St. John's Church, Bedford, arrived at the Union Depot this morning and were deposited in St. Andrew's Church, where they may be visited by the friends of the deceased during the afternoon of to-day and until the funeral to-morrow.

A Cruelty Case.

Information recently reached Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, that a number of mules were being badly abused in a coal pit on the south side of the Monongahela river, near Lock No. 2, and not far from Braddock's Fields. He paid a visit to that neighborhood yesterday afternoon and found that the representations were correct. He discovered four animals, very badly afflicted with sores and totally unfit for labor, working in Keenan's coal pit. After thoroughly investigating the case Mr. Keenan promised to appear for a hearing before Alderman Donley, of the South Side, this evening, thus obviating the necessity of making any arrests.

Jurors for the Criminal Court.

The following jurors have been drawn by Sheriff Hare to serve in the Criminal Court beginning on the second Monday of May:

John Hughes, tinner; Patrick Kerr, laborer; Robert Pleuden, moulder; John W. Miller, carpenter; Jonathan Long, farmer; Daniel Shaughnessy, saloon keeper; Clifton W. Wharton, iron merchant; Joseph Miller, merchant; Frank O'Neil, catcher; Geo. B. Phelps, sadler; J. K. Brown, confectioner; Wm. Smith, miner; J. H. Bell, farmer; Daniel Daub, grocer; Jas. Grubbs, farmer; Gustavus Lebeshull, shoemaker; John Risher, superintendent; C. C. Collins, farmer; Robert Catherwood, farmer; James Woods, farmer; John Engling, storekeeper; Daniel Egan, boiler; John Morrison, tailor; George Knox, (colored), watchman; Samuel Cooley, Sr., farmer; Wm. Foley, clerk; John Slattery, gentlemen; John Dunn, blacksmith; C. G. McMillan, pipe dealer; Wm. McGee, farmer; Andrew Brice, carpenter; Peter Ward, superintendent; John Walters, farmer. Patrick McCabe, coal miner; Wm. T. Farley, clerk; George Sheffer, tobacconist; William H. Reel, manufacturer; Benjamin Kennedy, plasterer; Daniel Donohue, rope merchant; L. C. Greaves, carpenter; John Workman, carriage maker; Samuel McCarg, painter; Richard Davis, carriage maker; Daniel Donner, saloon keeper; John Murphy, merchant; William J. Flynn, painter; Henry Hardy, blacksmith; Henry Linderman, ship carpenter; William Glasbrener, saloon keeper; John Mitchell, grocer, (Kilbuck township); John McDonald, farmer; William Ingle, tailor; John Boyle, machinist; John Gunkle, assessor; Henry V. Bongner, farmer; Andrew G. Williams, professor; Nathan Galliger, merchant; Henry Richard, stove dealer; Henry White, bricklayer.

LITERARY FRATERNITY.

The Proposed General Convention of Literary Societies—Public Programme Agreed Upon.

The delegates representing the different literary societies of the county held a meeting last evening in Crusade Hall, Allegheny, the object being to further the arrangements for holding a convention of literary associations. The various committees appointed at the last meeting submitted their reports. The Executive Committee recommended that the Convention hold two sessions, one in the afternoon commencing at one o'clock, and one in the evening commencing at half past seven, the afternoon to be devoted to securing permanent organization and the evening to literary exercises. The report was adopted. It was decided to hold the Convention in the Hall of the Western University. The design of the programme of the literary exercises is to have a performance from each society, the character of the performance being named by the Executive Committee, and each organization selecting its own representative. The exercises for the evening meeting will includes oration, essays, readings, declamations and a debate, the performances to be interspersed with music. The discussion will be upon the somewhat novel (?) question "Does labor contribute more to success than genius?" and the arguments upon this topic will be presented to the Irving and Philomathian Societies of the literal associations of the Western University.

At the meeting last evening it was decided to postpone the time of the Convention from the 7th of May to the 21st, two weeks later.

Adjourned.

THE OHIO MURDER.

Particulars of the Assault Upon Elisha Davidson, of Letonia, Ohio.

In yesterday's issue we referred to the fact that, what will likely yet prove a murder, was committed on Saturday evening, at Letonia, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, an old gentleman, Elisha Davidson, having been brutally beaten and robbed. About half past five in the evening, two men went to Mr. Davidson's house, and, stating that they had a room to carpet which was about the size of one of his, requested permission to measure it. The request was granted, and Mr. Davidson indicated Mr. Davidson to assist them. While he was on his knees holding a string they knocked him over and beat him with an ugly instrument until he was senseless. The men then searched the house, but only got about thirty dollars in money and some valuable papers. The first screams of the old man were heard by the neighbors, but not being repeated no attention was paid to them until the assailants were seen leaving the house, when a number of parties at once went to the house and found the old man lying in his blood. One of the murderers is supposed to be Samuel Mead, a disreputable character, well known both at Letonia and Cuyahoga Falls, the other is unknown. Immediately after the discovery of the crime several men started in pursuit of the murderers, who took different directions in their flight. Those who were in pursuit of Mead soon caught sight of him as they were unarmed, and when the fugitive drew a revolver and threatened to shoot them if they attempted to arrest him, they fell back out of range. On Sunday the entire section of country was scoured, and organized parties were searching the district in hope of finding the perpetrator of the deed. Mead was at Middleton on Sunday morning, where he was shaved and changed his clothing. When he left that place he wore a light blue coat, dark pants and dark hat. At last accounts Mr. Davidson was still alive, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained. A reward of seven hundred dollars is offered for the arrest of the murderers, and the Pittsburgh detectives are on the alert and keenly scanning every one who in the least answers the description of Mead.

BIDWELL STREET.

The Proposed Bridging—The City and the Railroad Company Failed to Agree Upon a Plan—The Federal Street Crossing.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson presiding.

The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the proposed bridging of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, and the vacation of a portion of Bidwell street.

Mr. Layng, of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, solicitors, were present on behalf of their Company.

City Engineer Davis presented an estimate of the probable cost of bridging Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, as prepared by himself and Mr. Slataper, Engineer of the railroad company. The bridge to be 64 feet wide and 56 feet long. The estimate was as follows:

Grading and paving the street..	$25,700 12
Building the bridge.....	28,380 00
For houses and parts of lots purchased for improvement.....	18,000 00
To raise the houses in the vicinity of the improvement.....	30,545 00
Total.....	$102,625 12

The chairman then read a remonstrance against the improvement signed by forty-four persons.

The matter was discussed informally and at considerable length.

Mr. Cochran submitted several plans prepared by himself, by which he proposed to build a bridge on Bidwell street over the railroad property.

After considerable further discussion, the plans in regard to the whole matter were referred to the City Engineer, in connection with the engineer of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., to devise some plan to which the city and the railroad company would agree, and also to prepare an estimate of the cost of the improvement.

The matter of placing gates across Federal street, parallel with the railroad track, to be lowered on the approach of a train to that street and raised above the street as soon as the train had passed, was then taken up, and Mr. Layng said that if the ordinance requiring the railroad company to build the gates was still in existence, he would at once, and willingly, order them to be erected. He had ordered them to be built once, but he had to stop the work, as he had been informed that the ordinance had been repealed.

The committee thought that it would be best to leave the matter of building the gates alone for the present, and see what effect the ordinance now before Councils prohibiting persons from jumping off trains, would have.

A sub-committee of three was then appointed to consider the proposed change of the lines of Henderson street, this committee to meet on Wednesday evening, at which time the parties interested are requested to be present.

Adjourned.

Pilot Bread or Rafters,

manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty street.

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,

Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialties, No. 256 Penn avenue.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

A Large Mass of Routine Business Disposed Of—The Street Department—Reports From Committees—Election of Members of the Board of Health—Fire Commissioners Re-elected.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting Monday afternoon, April 26, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MOREROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, when in the absence of President Gross on motion of Mr. Braun Mr. Shipton was called to the chair.

Present.—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, Barckley, Bates, Braun, Breed, Brown, Carr, Chislett, Clark, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Kerr, Kestner, Knapp, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, Murray, McCandless, McCombs, McConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, Noble, O'Neil, Ray, Schock, Schmidt, Shipton, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon and President Gross.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

During the reading of the minutes President Gross entered and Mr. Shipton resigned the chair in his favor.

FIRE COMMISSION.

The Chair read a communication from the Board of Fire Commission, setting forth that there were three vacancies in the Board of Fire Commission, which Councils were requested to fill. The vacancies were occasioned by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. John Larimer, Thomas Pender and Alex. Pitcairn.

Mr. AIKEN moved to go into joint session at once to fill these vacancies. Carried.

After the joint session

Mr. SHIPTON offered a resolution authorizing the return of $17 to himself—the sum having been overpaid taxes. Passed.

Mr. BRAUN presented a communication from the Board of Health recommending the construction of sewer on Stevenson street. Referred.

Also, petition for sewer on Bedford avenue. Referred.

Mr. HERRON, petition for opening and widening of Sassafras alley. Referred.

Mr. DARLINGTON called up the order of the day—the consideration of the amendment to the Point bridge ordinance.

The ordinance was put upon its third reading and passed finally.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the resignation of Mr. B. Rafferty, as a member from the Fifth ward,—the gentleman having removed from the ward. Accepted, and a resolution passed, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. JEREMY, a remonstrance against a sewer on Washington street. Referred.

Mr. AHL, resolution requesting the City Solicitor to give an opinion in the contested election case between Messrs. Mowry and Jeremy. Referred to City Solicitor.

Mr. BREED, by request of the chairman of the Survey Committee moved that ordinance No. 175 1-2, be referred back to the committee. Carried.

Mr. WELDON, resolution for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Also, resolution for abatement of nuisance on Allegheny wharf. Referred.

Mr. HARRISON, resolution for erection of seats in the lobby of Municipal Hall. Referred.

Chairman—Reserved seats for ladies. (Laughter.)

Also, memorial of citizens of the Thirteenth ward, in reference to the Thirty-third street bridge. Referred.

Mr. BREED, remonstrance against opening of Hatfield street. Referred.

Mr. CHISLETT, remonstrance against erection of wooden buildings in Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, resolution asking the use of the Select Council Chamber for the annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers next June. Carried.

Mr. MCCLURG, petition for grading of Twentieth street. Referred.

Mr. CARR, resolution requesting the City Engineer to carry out the sense of the ordinance relative to steps leading to Brownsville avenue, from Carson street. Referred.

Mr. BRAUN submitted the report of the Water Committee for March, showing expenditures of $11,307. Received and filed. Also, report of water extension, showing expenditure of over $14,000. Received and filed. Also, annual report of the Superintendent of the Water Works. Received, and on motion, it was ordered that 350 copies be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. NEGLEY, a bill from the engineers for making drawings and calculations in the Howard-Lowry investigation. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on City Property, reported expenditures up to date $476. The committee also reported contracts let for coal to parties who were the lowest bidders. Received and contracts approved.

Mr. KERNAN presented the report of the Committee on Markets. Received and approved.

Mr. EPPING, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, an ordinance allowing G. A. Cumbaugh to build an addition to a frame building in Fox alley, Twenty-sixth ward. Passed finally.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the report of the Committee on Gas, recommending the erection of lamps at various points.

Report accepted and resolution passed.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Allegheny Wharf, presented a report setting forth that the committee had exonerated Mr. McCarthy from $300 of wharfage, on the ground that he had not had the use of the city improvements he had made there which were worth more than the amount exonerated, and that the city, from these improvements, was now getting a revenue of over $200.

Mr. BRAUN moved to lay the report over. Lost.

The report was then received and filed and the action of the committee approved.

Mr. BREED, from the Committee on Roads, offered an ordinance regulating the widening of the sidewalks on Short avenue, near Soho, from six to eight feet. Passed finally.

Also, resolution granting the property owners on Short avenue privilege to construct a culvert on the avenue at their own expense. Passed.

Mr. METZGAR a resolution requesting the City Engineer to examine the paving on Bedford avenue, and notify the contractor to do better work. Carried.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Boucher, Connelly, Conway, Flinn, Hutchison, Fox, Finnerty, Foley, Felker, Hahn, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Knowland, Laughran, Mears, McNamara, Nesbit, Perchment, Powers, Pauline, Reilly, Rowswell, Rolfe, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Smith, Speakman, Thompson, Walnwright, Young, and President Negley.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Mr. THOMPSON presented an ordinance authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad to use short street, South Side. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also, an ordinance establishing the grade of Thirty-fourth street, South Side, from Sarah to Jane street. Referred.

Mr. FLINN, petition for the grading of Shingiss street. Referred.

Also, petition for public lamps on the west side of Marion street. Referred.

Mr. KERR, petition of Mrs. Jane Blackmore for abatement of assessment. Referred.

Mr. SPEAKMAN, petition for a sewer on Twenty-seventh street, Twelfth ward. Referred.

Mr. POWERS, communication from the Humane Society in regard to the erection of watering troughs, for the benefit of horses, at convenient places throughout the city. Referred.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of glass, nails, cuttings of tin or sheet iron, etc., in the public streets or highways of the City of Pittsburgh. Referred.

Mr. CONWAY, petition for a gas lamp at the corner of Virgin alley and Twelfth street, South Side. Referred.

Mr. NEGLEY, petition of John Bodin for damages caused to his property by the grading of Fifth avenue. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG, petition for a gas lamp. Referred.

Also, resolution for fire plugs on Main and Forty-fourth streets. Referred.

Mr. BOUCHER, remonstrance against the location of Hoffman street, Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Mr. ROWSWELL, remonstrance against a sewer on Twenty-seventh street, Twelfth ward. Referred.

CITY STREETS.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Street Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance opening Virginia avenue, from Oneida street to Shaler's line, Thirty-fifth ward. Passed.

Ordinance repealing an ordinance authorizing the opening of School alley, from Davidson street to Sherman street. Passed.

Ordinance for board walk on Arch street, from Jones avenue to line of property of West Penn Hospital. Passed.

Ordinance for board walk on Jones avenue, from line of property of West Penn Hospital to Arch street. Passed.

Ordinance for twenty inch pipe sewer on Stevenson street, from Bluff street to Forbes street sewer. Passed.

At this juncture Common Council went into joint session with Select branch to elect a member of the Board of Health and three members of the Fire Commission. Upon the return of Common Council to its chamber Street Committee business was resumed as follows:

Ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river. Passed.

Resolution permitting the executors of Alexander Chambers, deceased, to erect an iron balcony over the entrance to the St. Charles Hotel, on Wood street. Passed.

Petition in relation to the repairing of Wood street, from Water to Liberty street. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Report of Viewers on the opening of Forty-second street, from Butler street to Penn avenue. Laid over.

Report of Viewers on the opening of Second avenue, from Cross street to railroad crossing in Twenty-third ward. Approved.

SURVEYS.

Mr. AULL presented the report of the Survey Committee, which was received and filed. The following ordinances were submitted with it:

Ordinance establishing the grade of Armstrong alley, between Wilson street and Union avenue. Passed.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Wilson street, from Spring street to Ridge street. Passed.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Spring street, from Lincoln avenue to Larimer avenue. Passed.

Ordinance locating Spruce street, from Virginia avenue to Grandview avenue. Referred back to the Committee.

Devlin's plan of lots in the Sixteenth ward. Approved.

Mr. THOMPSON submitted thereport of the Police Committee for March. Received and filed.

Mr. ROLFE, report for March of the Monongahela Wharf Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. FOX, report of the Printing Committee for March. Received and filed.

NEW BUSINESS.

M. SEIBERT, petition for the grading and paving of Union alley, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. AULL, resolution authorizing the Water Committee to remove from the property of Henry Shade, in the Twenty-first ward, the stone belonging to the city. Passed.

Also, resolution requesting the Panhandle railroad to erect a retaining wall on Foundain street, between Washington street and Seventh avenue. Responded.

Mr. NESBIT, an ordinance for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Brownsville and Washington avenues, South Side. Referred.

A large amount of business from Select Council, including petitions, ordinances, resolutions, &c., were all concurred in.

Mr. FULTON moved to reconsider the action taken at the last meeting referring to the Finance Committee the resolution for the payment of the members of the Board of Revision. On motion of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Fulton's motion was postponed until the next meeting, a number of the members desiring information regarding the extra pay claimed by some of the Revisors.

Mr. SEIBERT presented a resolution instructing the Building Inspector to notify parties now engaged in building oil refineries in the Seventeenth ward to stop their operations until they get the proper authority from the city. Passed.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session was called to order by President Gross, who stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a member of the Board of Health, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless; also to elect three members of the Board of Health.

Nominations being in order, Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell and Dr. J. C. Burgher were nominated.

The roll was called, resulting as follows:

Mitchell.....	54
Burgher.....	54

As it required 58 votes to elect, there was no election on this ballot, and a second vote was taken, resulting:

Mitchell.....	59
Burgher.....	54

Mr. MITCHELL was accordingly declared elected.

It was then moved to proceed with the election of members of the Fire Commission. Carried.

The nominations were made and the first ballot resulted as follows:

H. B. Miller.....	35	J. J. Albeitz.....	14
T. A. Pender.....	39	W. D. West.....	27
John Larimer.....	57	Wm. Smith.....	20
Alex. Pitcairn.....	53		

By this ballot Mr. Pender was elected, he only receiving the requisite number of votes, but before the vote was announced several gentlemen changed their votes to Messrs. Pitcairn and Larimer, which gave these gentlemen a sufficient number to elect them.

Messrs. Pender, Pitcairn and Larimer were accordingly declared elected.

The joint session then adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Andrew Beye, Mercer county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

Andrew H. Miller, debtor, Pittsburgh. Petition for injunction presented, and order made for hearing on same on the 15th prox., and in the meantime restraining Messrs. Frew, Bakewell & Scott from interfering with the property of the debtor, and especially from replevining, removing, &c., 8,000 oil barrels, or any of them mentioned in the said petition. Referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

United States vs. Chas. H. Shriver et al. The clerk was ordered to deposit to the credit of the U. S. Treasurer the amount on the registry of the Court.

United States vs. P. H. Campbell, charged with smuggling, having been identified, was ordered to be removed to the custody of the Marshal of the Northern District of New York.

Jos. M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of certain personal property described in the petition, the said license to be transferred to the fund realized from said sale, and the assignee directed to give a bond of $5,000.

Waring Bros. & Co. and Waring Bros., debtors, Pittsburgh. Return day of the order to show cause, &c., on motion of W. S. Purviance, extended to 27th prox.

George W. Holdship & Co. and L. Irwin & Co., debtors. Return day of the order to show cause extended to 27th prox., and petition of Henry Holdship presented and order made directing that mortgages and assumpsit of claim against Waring Bros., to be executed and delivered forthwith to Jno. R. McCune, trustee.

W. B. Gillet, bankrupt, Luzerne county, and H. Port, same county. Register's report on solicitor's petition for compensation in above cases presented and the compensation therein disallowed by Rule XXX. of the Supreme Court, adopted April, 1875.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of John W. Jones for the ascertainment, &c., of certain alleged liens, presented and confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay to the petitioner $330.05 as encumbrances in said report.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the case of Miller vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff for $500.

In the case of John N. Shaffer vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway Company, an action to recover for damages to plaintiff's property, by excavating on Manor street, a non suit was taken.

The case of John H. Stewart et al. vs. S. H. Baird et ux., is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Wallace vs. P. R. R.
Same vs. Same.
McKay vs. Jennings.
McClintock & Co. vs. Arnsthal et al.
Sheehan vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Hutchison vs. Williams.
Duquesne Coal Co. vs. Robin.
First National Bank, Indiana vs. Brown.
Coursin vs. Leezer.
Schmidt vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
Irons et ux. vs. Patton.
McDowell vs. Hastings.
Bennett vs. Minnesweich.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of D. M. Armor, trustee of the Fifth Avenue Bank vs. McGinniss & Co., the jury found for defendants.

In the case of John White, Jr., & Son, vs. J. M. Faas, the jury found for plaintiffs for $185 60.

Trial List for To-day.

McClurg et al. vs. Dithridge.
Wilson vs. Dunn & Co.
Gallagher vs. Kohen.
Kunkel vs. Jacksmith,
Derr vs. Gulick et al.
Sabita et al. vs. Sabita.
Hodgson et al. vs. Miller.
Stockdale, trustee vs. Hill (2.)
Same vs. Carrier.
Moyer vs. Gray.
Simmott vs. Mellon.
Bunnell for use vs. Union Refining and Storing Company.
Brasy et al. vs. Hershberger.
Trustee Dollar Savings Bank vs. Smith.
Same vs. Wm. Slater.
Same vs. Geo. R. Slater.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

B. F. Schaffer was acquitted of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Wm. Ross was the prosecutor.

James Henderson and James Hendricks were convicted of larceny. A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to George Battles and Wm. Rodgers.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to the Xavier Pemberler and Frank Fatter, indicted for malicious mischief.

Daniel Cash was convicted of fornication on the oath of Margaret Mortherson.

Jerry Carroll was acquitted of the larceny of a shirt.

David Croft is on trial on a charge of barratry.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Sampson Weil,	Thomas Owens et al,
John Kearney (2),	Patrick Moran,
Christ Wagner et al,	George Harbaugh,
David Croft (3),	Thomas Edwards,
Alexander Cobb,	W. W. Hunter,
Frank C. Weigand,	Daniel McBride,
W. H. Miller,	Julia M. Cauley,
Minnie Raymer,	Peter Reitz,
Mat. Marshall et al,	John Schultheis,
John Beans (2),	Hugh Martin,
Christian Geib,	Henry Wilson (2),
Emil Obergoli,	Adam Weigand,
Henry Martin (2),	Frank H. White,
Robert Lindsay,	Robert Friston,
Charles Good,	David Benitz.

REFUSE TO WORK.

Strike Among the Teamsters of the Castle Shannon Coal Company.

A strike took place yesterday among some of the drivers of the Castle Shannon Coal Company, on the South Side. It appears that this company employs about one hundred men in all, fourteen of whom are paid by the day, and the balance so much per bushel for the amount of coal hauled.

Some time ago a reduction was made in the wages of the fourteen men named, and becoming dissatisfied with their pay, they concluded to go out on a strike yesterday. This they did, but it is likely to prove very unfortunate for the strikers, as President Hays immediately put up notices for new men, and last night nearly all the vacancies were filled, so the probabilities are, that those who wanted higher wages will be left entirely out of employment.

Flowers speak a varied language; therefore bedeck your lawns with flowers, and procure vases for the same from N. U. Walker & Co. No. 372 Penn avenue.

LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny was held in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, Monday, April 5th, at three o'clock P. M. Rev. A. M. Milligan opened the meeting with reading of Scripture and prayer. The following reports were read, approved and accepted, and directed to be published:

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1875.

In taking a retrospect of the work of our society in the past year, we are encouraged by the thought that we have, in some measure, been enabled to obey the command of our Divine Master, who said: "Go work today in my vineyard." We feel that it is an honor as well as a privilege to be workers together with Christ; and that it is only as we are in fellowship with him, "He dwelleth in us and we in Him," that we are enabled to do his will; for He has said, "Without me ye can do nothing."

The Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny has endeavored to meet an acknowledged want in our midst, that of carrying the Gospel to the houses of those who, from straitened circumstances or from carelessness, seldom hear the word that makes wise unto salvation. In our former reports we have given an account of having adopted the plan of employing Bible women, who give all their time and make it their special work, to visit every family in their allotted districts, to relieve temporal wants by application to the Relief Society, and to visit the sick, cheering, comforting and encouraging all who are in distress, leading children to the Sabbath school, holding prayer meetings in the families of those whom they visit, and, by reading God's word, which is His appointed way of converting the soul, endeavoring to bring some into the fold, who might otherwise have said, "No man cared for my soul." During the past year the Society has met regularly on the first Monday of every month. Our meetings have been well attended, and have been marked by a spirit of love; we feel that we can say, truly our fellowship has been with the Father and with his Son, Jesus Christ; and that, in loving Him, we have loved each other, and have earnestly longed for the salvation of those around us. The Bible women attend our meetings and the reading of their reports is very interesting. We have at present three Bible women employed by our Society, and we are happy to add that one church in our city has been led to see the necessity of Bible work, and has sent out one faithful Christian worker, who labors in connection with us; will not others be stimulated to follow this example, until every Christian church in our midst shall send out, not only one, but many earnest laborers into this great harvest field? Then that Scripture shall be fulfilled "The Lord gave the word, great was the company of them who published it." The number of visits made in the past year, as far as it is known to us, are 5,305. A visitor writes.—"My work has been to me as usual very interesting; an old lady whom I visited in the past month said: 'Do you not enjoy coming continually to minister to our wants, and hearing our complaints?' I said, "I want nothing but to know that Christ is yours and you are Christ's." An other poor, lonely one, lonely because of being deaf, said: "My trouble is my isolated from the world said: "My room is very uncomfortable and I have little to cheer me." I told her of Abraham whose house was in heaven, told her that it seemed often to be God's plan to make our homes uncomfortable here, that we might seek a home in a city that hath foundation.

"One, whom many of you know, and who has lived a wicked life, now attends Sabbath School regularly, she attends a church and also our meetings at — and seems very much in earnest. We feel that God is with us in our Sabbath School. Our number averages 18. Our meetings at the Row are seasons that God is with us. Occasionally some of God's true children come and speak, and tell poor, struggling souls their experiences and how they found God true to his word."

Mrs. — writes November, 1874: "I have met several cases this month which will prove interesting. When I first commenced my work in this city I met with a man who, on my first visit, was drunk and drunk. His wife was walking the floor, sobbing bitterly, with an infant in her arms. I visited them continually and by persistent efforts the man was induced to leave off drink. He was a fine, well educated man, with excellent talents, and could if he always secure a good position, but he was exposed to constant temptation and fell again. He would be restored and again fall, till all moral strength was lost. He twice had delirium tremens, but was again doing well, had not drank for nearly nine months, but his constitution was so shattered that he was continually suffering. He left home last Tuesday week, on the next week his corpse was brought home. I learned that on Saturday night he drank to excess, could not rise for breakfast, but ate a little dinner and drank again, and by five was a fierce maniac. Several struggles were over—the spirit, on God's holy day, was called to its appointed place, and the poor, abused body, lay senseless clay. So ends the earthly career of one for whom "My Master sent me." This visitor writes: "In the year I have made 2,286 visits, eleven families have been brought into the Church, prayer-meetings have been held and well attended."

Mrs. S. writes August 1, 1874:

"During this week, while making my missionary calls, I was mainly engaged in distributing clothing among the sufferers from the recent flood. I also applied the five dollars given me to relieve the wants of several poor old women. Seeing so many suffering from the flood, I naturally impressed with the fact that the great calamity is, in some sense, resulting in good, as some families are attending the Spring Garden Mission who have not attended before. I was asked, by several families, for additional Bibles in the flood, to supply them with new ones; (a grant of Bibles was made by the Gentlemen's Bible Society of Pittsburgh, which families have been supplied by this means)."

The same visitor writes November, 1874: "In visiting my field I found a young German lying sick with consumption. In conversation with him I found he was not a member of an Church, and that he had not yet been visited by any minister. He seemed to be a moral man, who prided himself in his own righteousness, yet he listened attentively to my remarks in which I endeavored to show him that he was isolated from the world said: "My room is very uncomfortable and I have little to cheer me." I told her of Abraham whose house was in heaven, told her that it seemed often to be God's plan to make our homes uncomfortable here, that we might seek a home in a city that hath foundation.

"One, whom many of you know, and who has lived a wicked life, now attends Sabbath School regularly, she attends a church and also our meetings at — and seems very much in earnest. We feel that God is with us in our Sabbath School. Our number averages 18. Our meetings at the Row are seasons that God is with us. Occasionally some of God's true children come and speak, and tell poor, struggling souls their experiences and how they found God true to his word."

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